

**И.Н. ВЕРЕЩАГИНА
Т.А. ПРИТЪКИНА**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

3 класс

УЧЕБНИК

**для общеобразовательных
учреждений и школ
с углублённым изучением
английского языка**

В двух частях

Часть 1

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Дорогие девочки и мальчики!

Вы продолжаете заниматься английским языком и уже многому научились: вы понимаете, о чем говорят по-английски ваш учитель, ваши одноклассники, английские дикторы (когда вы работаете со звуковым пособием). А понимаете ли вы гостей из Англии, Америки и других стран, которые бывают в школе?

Вы научились говорить, читать и писать по-английски. В этом году вы будете продолжать занятия. Если вы хотите добиться успехов, занимайтесь английским языком каждый день! Регулярно работайте со звукозаписью, чтобы научиться говорить по-английски так же красиво и быстро, как англичане. Выполняйте все домашние задания вдумчиво и аккуратно.

Надо как можно больше читать по-английски (вслух и про себя), тогда вы запомните больше слов и будете лучше говорить. Особое терпение и старание вам понадобятся при заучивании написания английских слов. Убедитесь, что вы умеете писать слова, данные в рамочках, без ошибок.

Иногда вам предлагается самим выбрать одно из стихотворений, песенок или упражнений. Не поленитесь и постарайтесь выучить и выполнить их все.

Для любознательных и трудолюбивых, для тех, кто хочет лучше и быстрее овладеть английским языком, в учебнике есть специальный раздел "Puzzle Time". Надеемся, что он доставит вам удовольствие.

По «Книге для чтения» вы самостоятельно будете читать сказки и рассказы на английском языке. Из них вы больше узнаете о стране изучаемого языка, об обычаях и традициях англичан.

Желаем успеха!

Авторы

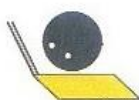


ROUND-UP LESSONS

1. The First Lesson

Lesson One

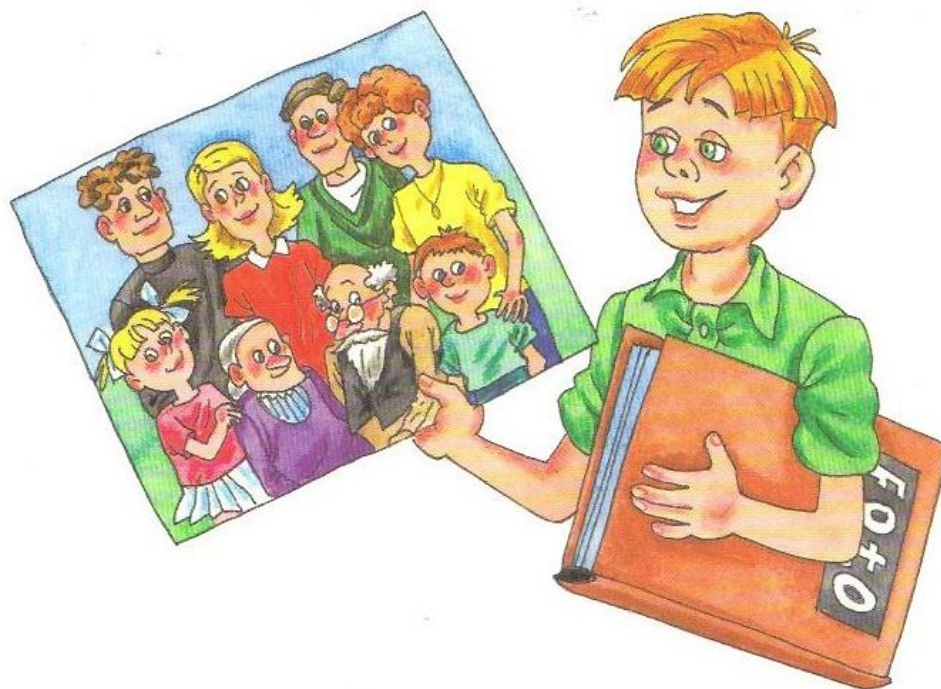
Let Us Review



- ① This boy, called Willy, is from Great Britain. This is his family. Say who they are.

Example ▶ *This is his ...*

grandfather grandmother father mother brother
sister uncle aunt son daughter



2 Now try and guess who they are.

She is the daughter of my mother. She is my
She is the sister of my mother. She is my
He is the son of my mother. He is my
He is the brother of my mother. He is my
She is the sister of my father. She is my
He is the father of my father. He is my
She is the mother of my mother. She is my
She is the mother of my sister. She is my
He is the father of my brother. He is my

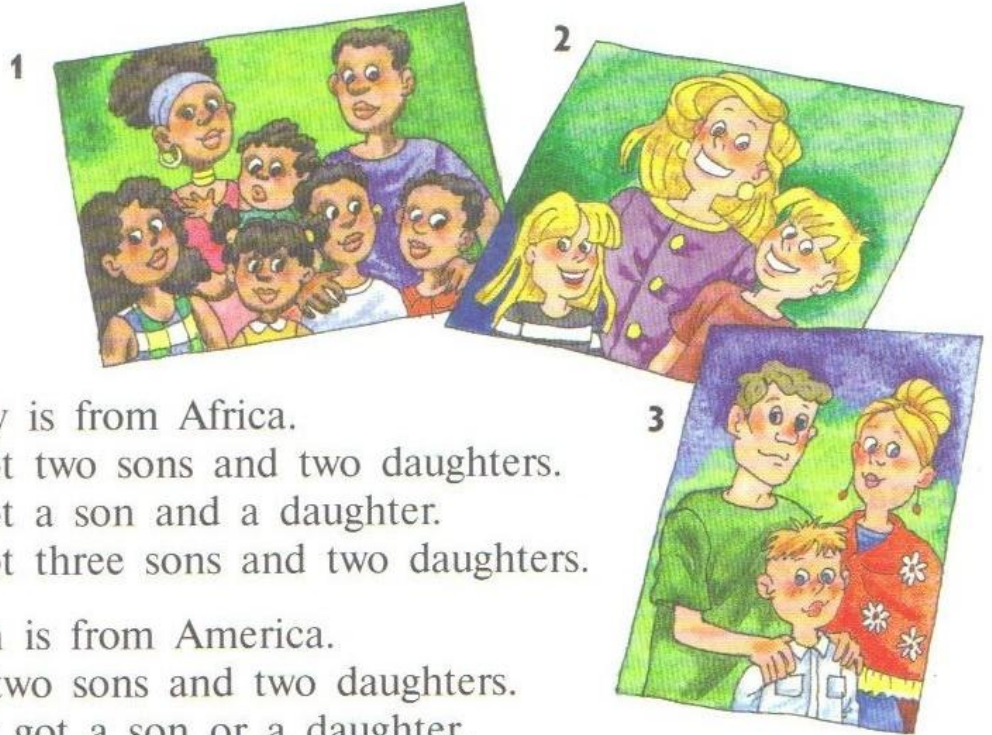
3 Say what they are.

Examples ▶ *He is a*
She is a

economist doctor teacher worker engineer officer
businessman driver pilot cosmonaut housewife dentist



- ④ Choose and read aloud the sentences which are true of the pictures.



This family is from Africa.
They've got two sons and two daughters.
They've got a son and a daughter.
They've got three sons and two daughters.

Mrs Green is from America.
She's got two sons and two daughters.
She hasn't got a son or a daughter.
She's got a son and a daughter.

The Ivanovs are from Russia.
They've got three sons.
They've got a son and a daughter.
They haven't got a daughter.
They've got a son.

Let Us Read

- ⑤ Read about the Browns and say what you've learned about Liz.

THE BROWNS

The Browns are a family of five. They are Mr Brown, Mrs Brown, their two sons, Bob and Tom, and a daughter called Liz.

The Browns are from Great Britain. They live in London.

Mr Brown is a doctor. Mrs Brown does not work. She's got a lot of work to do at home. Bob is ten and Tom is eight. They are pupils. Bob doesn't want to be a doctor but Tom does. Bob wants to be a pilot. The boys like to play football and hockey. They play these sports at the school sports ground. Liz doesn't go to school yet – she is four.

What a nice funny girl she is! Her mum, dad and her brothers love her very much. She loves them all, too. Liz has got many toys. She likes to play with them. Liz likes to play hide-and-seek and to skip.

Mr Brown, Mrs Brown go to the swimming pool with their sons and their daughter. They all like to swim very much.

The family has got a dog. His name is Rex. He's a very big black dog. Rex likes to swim, too, but the Browns don't take him to the swimming pool. Rex is very sorry about it.

Let Us Read and Learn



- 6 Read the proverbs and give Russian equivalents. Then learn them.

*There is no place¹ like home.
East² or West³ home is best.⁴*

- 7 You like to act, don't you? Here is a dialogue. Read it first and then learn it by heart, role-play it with a partner. Don't forget to change over.

Paul: Hello!

Helen: Hello!

Paul: What's your name?

Helen: My name's Helen.

Paul: Sorry, what?

Helen: Helen.

Let Us Talk



- 8 Pretend that a boy from another planet asks you these questions. You answer his questions. Choose a partner and role-play the dialogue.

What's your name?

Where are you from?

¹ place [pleis] — место

² East [i:st] — восток

³ West [west] — запад

⁴ best [best] — лучше всего

How old are you?
 Are you a pupil?
 What's your father?
 What's his name?
 What's your mother?
 What's her name?
 Have you got a sister?
 How old is she?
 What's her name?
 Is she a pupil?
 What do you want to be?
 What does your sister want to be?
 Do you love your dad, mum and your sister?



- 9 Choose a partner and talk to him (her). Ask him (her) questions about his (her) family. Then change over.
- 10 This is Charlie. He is from America. He would like to know about your family. What could you tell him?



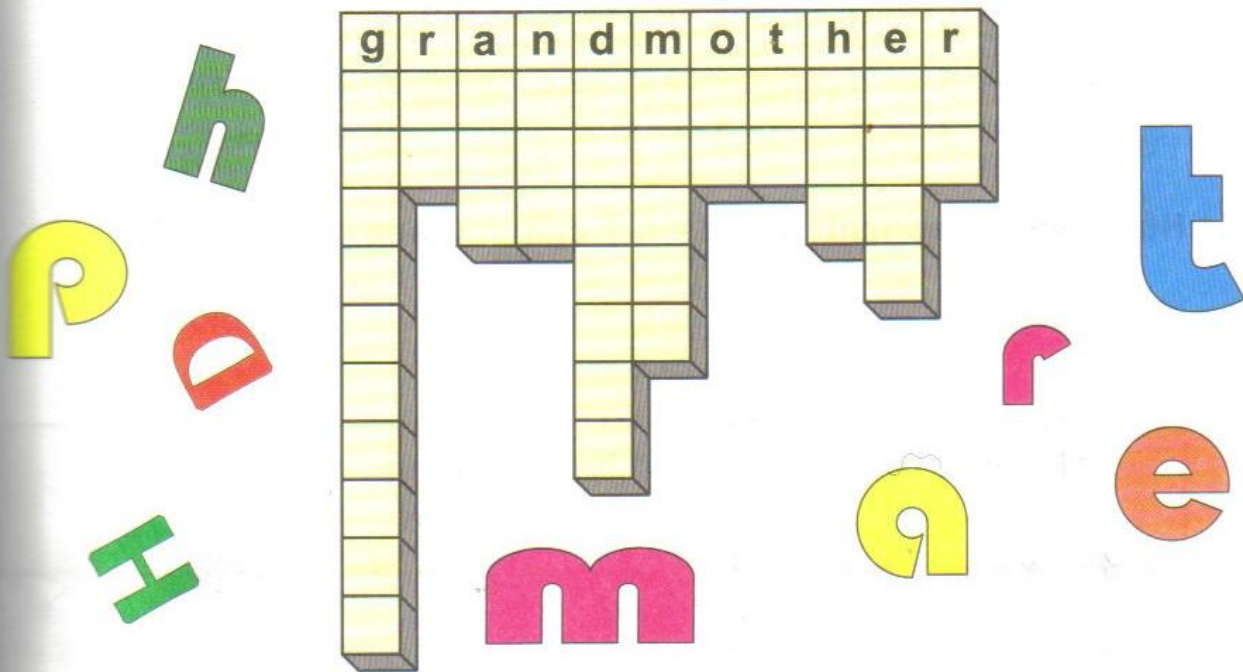
Let Us Write

- 11 Group these words into two categories.
 doctor, mother, pilot, engineer, father, pupil, uncle, grandmother, cosmonaut, aunt, worker, grandfather, driver, sister, teacher, brother
- 12 Draw a boy or a girl from Great Britain, America or Africa. What do you think he (she) says about his (her) family?

Puzzle Time



- 13 Put in the missing letters to make up 11 words.



2. The Second Lesson

Lesson Two

Let Us Review



- 1 Do you remember the numbers? Name them.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

one two three four five six seven eight nine ten
eleven twelve

- 2 What number comes:

after 7, 1, 9, 4, 8, 10, 11;

before 3, 5, 10, 6, 2, 12?

③ Now say how much it is.

Example ▶ $1 + 1 = 2$ *One and one is two.*

$3 + 4 = ?$

$2 + 6 = ?$

$4 + 7 = ?$

$5 + 5 = ?$

$8 + 3 = ?$

$6 + 6 = ?$

$7 + 2 = ?$

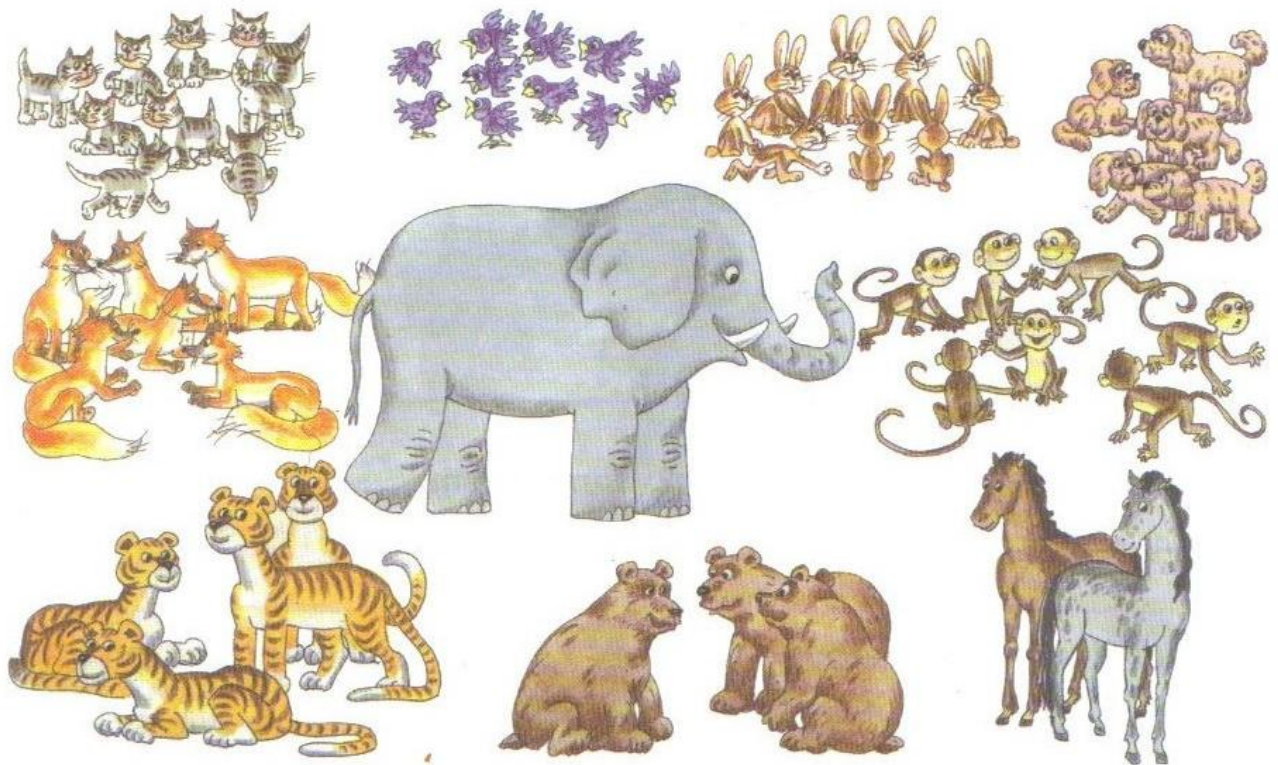
$7 + 5 = ?$

$10 + 1 = ?$

④ How many elephants (foxes ...) can you see?


Example ▶ *I can see 1 elephant.*

elephant tiger dog bird kitten hare horse
 bear monkey fox



Let Us Read



- 5 This is a poem about English boys and girls. Do you want to know their names and how old they are? Then read it,  1.

HOW OLD ARE THEY?



This is Lew.

He is two.



This is Guy.

He is five.



This is Kevin.

He is seven.

This is Kate.

She is eight.

This is Caroline.

She is nine.

This is Pen.

She is ten.



- 6 Now say, please, how old you are and how old your friend is.

- 7 Read a poem about numbers,  2.

NUMBERS

One is a number,

Two is a number,

Three is a number,

Four!

Number five is before six,

And number seven is more!¹

Eight is a number,

Nine is a number,

Now we come to ten ...

And we are back at one again!²

¹ more [mɔ:] — больше

² again [ə'gen] — снова




Let Us Read and Learn

- 8 Do you want to learn a song about numbers? Here it is,  3.

THE NUMBER SONG

One, two, one, two,
One, two, three, four, five.
Five, three, five, three,
Five, four, three, two, one.
Six, seven, six, seven,
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten.
Ten, eight, ten, eight,
Ten, nine, eight, seven, six.

- 9 Do you want to know how to talk over the telephone? This dialogue will help you. Listen to it,  4, read and learn it by heart, then role-play it with a partner.

ON THE TELEPHONE



- Hello. This is Andrew. Is that Caroline?
- Hello, Andrew. Yes, it's me.
- How are you?
- Fine, thanks. And how are you?
- I'm OK.



- 10 And now learn the song "How Are You?",  5.

HOW ARE YOU?

Hello! Hello!
How are you? How are you?
I'm fine, thank you.
I'm OK, thank you.

Let Us Talk



11 Now you can telephone your friend and talk to him (her) (see Exercise 9).

12 If you want to role-play the dialogue, complete it first.

Misha: Hello! My name is Misha. And what's your name?

Abby:

Misha: Are you from Great Britain?

Abby:

Misha: Where are you from?

Abby:

Misha: I'm from Russia.

Abby:

Misha: I'm ten. And you?

Abby:

Misha: Sorry?

Abby:

13 Think of your own dialogue and role-play it with a partner.

Let Us Write



14 Complete the sums and write in words.

$1 + 2 = ?$

$5 + 3 = ?$

$4 + 3 = ?$

$8 + 1 = ?$

$2 + 4 = ?$

$6 + 4 = ?$

$7 + 1 = ?$

$9 + 1 = ?$

15 Copy and complete the letter.

Dear¹ Jean,

My name ... Kate Brown, I'm I'm ... America. I've ...
a sister. Her ... is Pam. ... is five. I've got a ..., too. ... name
... Bob. He ... eight. We've got ... toys. We like to ... with them.

¹ dear [dɪə] – дорогая

Pam likes ... skip. Bob ... swim. I like ... play leapfrog and ...

Have you ... a brother ... a sister? How old ... they? What games ... they like to play?

Please write soon.¹

Kate



Puzzle Time

- ⑩ Which languages do you think these words come from?

sport, sputnik, football, samovar, volleyball, matreshka

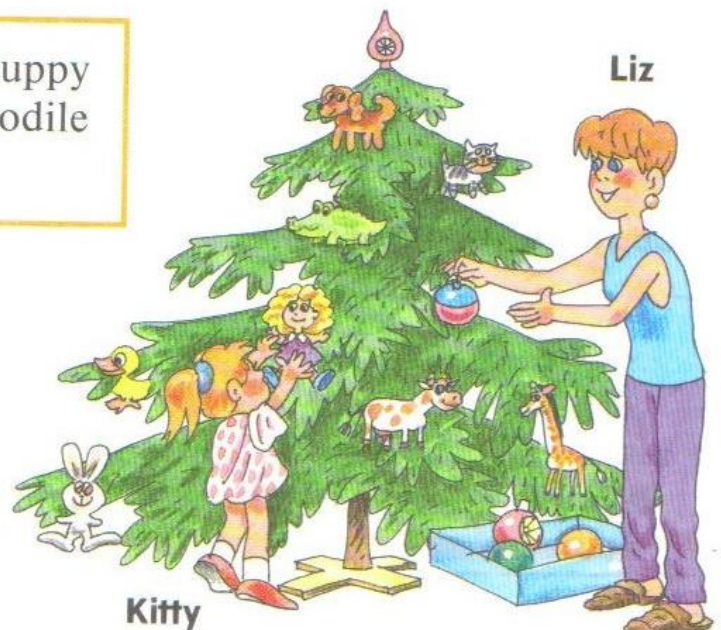
3. Lesson Three



Let Us Review

- ① Have you got a good memory? Look at the picture for a minute. Then close the book and try to name all the toys.

ball doll cat puppy
duck giraffe crocodile
hare cow



¹ soon [su:n] – скоро

- 2 Look at the picture (Exercise 1) again and try to remember the colours. Close the book and name them.

red blue green black white brown yellow grey

- 3 These are the questions little Liz asks her sister Kitty. Pretend that you are Liz and your partner is Kitty. Look at the picture in Exercise 1 and role-play the dialogue.

1. Is the doll red?
2. What colour is the doll?
3. Are the ducks brown?
4. Is the crocodile green or yellow?
5. Are the balls red, blue and green?
6. The cat is white, isn't it?
7. How many toys can you see?

- 4 Ask your friend to give you the toys you like best.

Example ▶ Give me a (the) red ball, please.

- 5 A mother wants her son to put his toys in the right places. What do you think she says?



| | | | | |
|-----|-------|----------|-------|------------|
| Put | this | elephant | on | the table. |
| | these | hares | in | the chair. |
| | that | monkey | into | the box. |
| | those | ducks | under | the bag. |
| | | balls | near | |
| | | puppy | | |
| | | cow | | |



Let Us Read

- ⑥ Choose and read aloud the sentences only about the toys which are in the box.

Tom: Bob, give me the ball, please.

Bob: Where is it?

Tom: It's under the chair.

Bob: Now take the doll and put it on the table.

Tom: And where is the doll?

Bob: It's in the box.

Tom: Are the birds in the box?

Bob: Yes, the birds are in the box.

Tom: Now take the monkeys and give them to me, please.

Bob: Are the crocodiles on the table?

Tom: No, the crocodiles are in the box.

Bob: And the tigers are in the box, too.

- ⑦ Sam can't see Pam. If you want to know why, read the story.



WHERE IS PAM?

Sam's a little boy. He's seven. Pam is a little girl. She's five. Sam and Pam are good¹ friends. Sam likes to play with Pam and Pam likes to play with Sam, too.

¹ good [gʊd] – хороший

| | | | | |
|-----|-------|----------|-------|------------|
| Put | this | elephant | on | the table. |
| | these | hares | in | the chair. |
| | that | monkey | into | the box. |
| | those | ducks | under | the bag. |
| | | balls | near | |
| | | puppy | | |
| | cow | | | |



Let Us Read

- ⑥ Choose and read aloud the sentences only about the toys which are in the box.

Tom: Bob, give me the ball, please.

Bob: Where is it?

Tom: It's under the chair.

Bob: Now take the doll and put it on the table.

Tom: And where is the doll?

Bob: It's in the box.

Tom: Are the birds in the box?

Bob: Yes, the birds are in the box.

Tom: Now take the monkeys and give them to me, please.

Bob: Are the crocodiles on the table?

Tom: No, the crocodiles are in the box.

Bob: And the tigers are in the box, too.

- ⑦ Sam can't see Pam. If you want to know why, read the story.



WHERE IS PAM?

Sam's a little boy. He's seven. Pam is a little girl. She's five. Sam and Pam are good¹ friends. Sam likes to play with Pam and Pam likes to play with Sam, too.

¹ good [gʊd] – хороший



Pam has got many toys: big and little dolls, nice puppies and kittens, funny monkeys, yellow giraffes and ducks and many other toys.

Sam hasn't got many toys but he's got very many balloons: red and blue, green and yellow, brown and white.

Pam: Let's play, Sam.

Sam: OK.

Pam: Take my toys and play with them.

Sam: Thanks. And do you want to play with balloons?

Pam: I'd love to.

Sam: Then take two red balloons ...
... and three blue balloons ...
... and five yellow balloons ...
... and six green balloons ...
... and ... Pam, where are you?

Let Us Read and Learn

⑧ Read the poem "Colours" and learn it by heart.

COLOURS

The bear's white.
The bird's blue.
The dog's black.
The puppy's, too.





Let Us Talk

- 9 Children like to play with toys and talk about them. Do you? Choose a partner to talk about toys. Here are some questions to help you:
1. Have you got many toys?
 2. What toys have you got?
 3. How many dolls (cats ...) have you got?
 4. What colour is your ...?
 5. What colour are your ...?
 6. Where is your ...?
 7. Where are your ...?
 8. What toys do you like to play with?
 9. Who do you like to play with? ...
- 10 Play the champion game. Describe the picture. The winner is the one who says the last sentence.



- 11 You've got many toys, haven't you? Tell your friend about your toys.

Let Us Write

12 Children like to draw. Do you? Draw pictures of your toys and describe them.

13 Complete the questions.

1. Is ...?
2. Are ...?
3. Where is ...?
4. Where are ...?
5. What colour is ...?
6. What colour are ...?
7. Have you got ...?
8. Has he got ...?
9. How many ...?

Puzzle Time

14 Find a rhyming twin for each of these words.

Example ▶ *Sam – Pam*



4. The Fourth Lesson

Lesson Four

Let Us Review

- 1 Neznyayka doesn't remember the names of these games. Help him and say what they are.

tag leapfrog hopscotch hide-and-see



- 2 Invite your friends to play the games (see Exercise 1).

Example ▶ *Dan, let's play ...*

- 3 Find out if your friends like (want) to play these games (see Exercise 1).

Example ▶ *Al, do you like to play ...?*
Kate, do you want to play ...?

- 4 Say, what games you *like* (*don't like*) to play.

Example ▶ *I like to play ... but I don't like to play ...*

- 5 Say, what games your friend *likes* (*doesn't like*) to play.

Example ▶ *Tom likes to play ... but he doesn't like to play ...*

- 6 Compare the pictures.

Example ▶ *The girl can ... very well. She likes to ...*
The boy can't He doesn't like to ...

run jump skip



Let Us Read

- 7 Do you want to know how little Kate plays hide-and-seek? Then read the text.

MY LITTLE SISTER

I've got a sister. Her name is Kate. She's three. She has got many toys: four balls – red, green, blue, yellow; three puppies – black, white and grey; two brown monkeys, a yellow giraffe, a white bear and two nice dolls.

Do you think she likes to play with her toys? No, she doesn't! What she does like is – she likes to play hide-and-seek with me. Do you know the way she does it?¹

¹ the way [wei] she does it – как она это делает

She hides under the table and says: "Helen, where am I?"
I say: "Are you on the chair?"

"No, I'm not."

"Are you under the chair?"

"No, try again!"¹

"Oh, Kate, I try, and try, and try, but I can't see you!"

Then she runs up to me and says: "Here I am!" This is the way my little sister Kate plays hide-and-seek. Isn't she funny!



Let Us Read and Learn

- 8 All the three poems are called "Watch".² Read them and learn by heart the one you like best.

WATCH

Watch this dog!

Watch!

He can play

Hopscotch!

Watch that dog!

He runs for a frog.

His name is Mark.

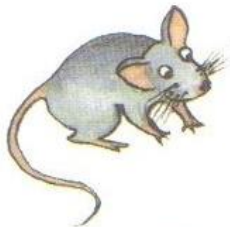
He likes to bark.³

Watch the cat!

He runs for a rat.⁴

His name is Nick.

He can play hide-and-seek.



a rat

¹ try again – попытайся еще раз

² watch – наблюдать

³ bark [bɑ:k] – лаять

⁴ rat – крыса

- 9 Here is another telephone conversation. Listen to it,  6. Read, learn it by heart, then role-play it.

Al: Hi! Is that you, Roger?

Roger: Yes, it's me. Hello, Al!

Al: Roger, **would you like**¹ to go to the swimming pool with me?

Roger: I'd love to but I can't.

Al: Why?

Roger: I'm ill.

Al: Oh, what a pity! **I hope you'll be OK**² soon. Goodbye, Roger.

Roger: Bye, Al!

Let Us Talk



- 10 Have you got a little brother or a sister? Tell your classmates about them. If you haven't, tell them about your friend's brother or sister.
- 11 You like to play games, don't you? Then choose a partner and talk about games.

Let Us Write



- 12 You know the names of colours (7), numbers (12), toys (18-23) and games (4). Write them into 4 columns.

Puzzle Time



- 13 Finish up the rhyme.

You like me
And I like you
Green and yellow
White and

¹ would [wʊd] you like = do you want

² I hope [həʊp] you'll be OK – Надеюсь, ты поправишься

5. The Fifth Lesson

Lesson Five

Let Us Review

- ① Look at the pictures and say if they can do it well. Begin your sentences like this:

I think he/she can

I don't think he/she can

swim badminton hockey skate ski basketball
football volleyball



- ② Say what games you *want* (*don't want*) to play.
- ③ Say what games your friend *wants* (*doesn't want*) to play.
- ④ Ask your partner if he (she) likes to play these games (see Exercise 1).
- ⑤ Pretend your friend invites you to go somewhere or to play some games but you can't. Say you are sorry about it.

Example  *I'm sorry (What a pity) I can't ...*

| | | | |
|--------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| sledge | swimming pool | stadium | skating rink |
| | sports ground | snowballs | |

Let Us Read



- ⑥ Read and say if the telephone works well.

Dan: Hi, Tony! This is Dan.

Tony: Sorry, who?

Dan: Dan. How are you, Tony?

Tony: Fine, thanks, and you?

Dan: I'm OK. Tony, let's go to the stadium.

Tony: Where?

Dan: To the stadium to play hockey.

Tony: To play what?

Dan: Hockey.

Tony: Great.

Dan: Does Al want to go with us?

Tony: Does who?

Dan: Al.

Tony: Yes, he does.

Dan: Can he play hockey well?

Tony: Play what?

Dan: Hockey.

Tony: I'm sorry, I don't know. But he likes to play hockey very much.

Dan: OK. Let's invite¹ Bill, too.

Tony: Invite whom?

Dan: Bill. I know that he can play hockey very well.

Tony: Do you think Bill wants to play with us?

Dan: Of course!

Tony: OK. Let's all go to the stadium. Then we'll play² computer games at school.



Let Us Read and Learn

- ⑦ **Roger likes sports. This is what he says. Read it and then say what sports you are good at.**

I like playing football and tennis. I don't like basketball and volleyball. I'm good at football,³ but I'm not very good at tennis. I like to play computer games very much.

- ⑧ **Listen to the poem "Sports",  7, read and learn it.**

SPORTS

Sport is fun for girls and boys.
It's much better than the toys.
You can sledge and ski, and skate
And play snowballs with Kate.

You can swim and play football,
Hockey, tennis, basketball.
You can jump and you can run.
You can have a lot of fun.

¹ invite [in'vaɪt] — приглашать

² we'll play — поиграем

³ I'm good at football = I can play football very well

Let Us Talk



- 9 It's interesting to talk about sports, isn't it? Choose a partner and talk about sports.
- 10 What can you tell your classmates about popular sports?

Let Us Write



- 11 How many words on the topic "Sport" do you remember? Write as many as you can.
- 12 Write a composition on the topic "Sport".

Puzzle Time



- 13 Which words on the topic "Sport" do you know? Write them down (17–19 words).

6. The Sixth Lesson

Optional

Lesson Six

7. The Seventh Lesson

Lesson 1 for Home Reading

Lesson Seven

Text "The New Puppy", parts I, II

8. The Eighth Lesson

Lesson 2 for Home Reading

Lesson Eight

Text "The New Puppy", parts III, IV

9. The Ninth Lesson

Lesson Nine

Let Us Review

- ① What relatives has Mr Weller got? What relatives has Mrs Dowling got?

Mr Weller's family:
 wife
 three children
 grandson
 granddaughter
 grandparents

Oxford Street
 Platt Street

Mrs Dowling's family:
 husband
 one child
 parents
 brother
 cousin
 niece
 nephew

Bond Street
 Victoria Street

- ② What street do they live in? (See Exercise 1.)

Example ▶ Mrs Dowling's nephew lives in Victoria Street.

- ③ Think of the names of the people in Mr Weller's and Mrs Dowling's families.

Example ▶ Mrs Dowling has got a brother. Her brother's name is ...
 Mr Weller has got three children. His children's names are ...

Here are some English names to help you:

Men's names: Al, Bert, Andrew, Paul, Bob, Dick, Ben, Nick, Alec, Ken, Jim, Tom, Martin, Fred, Henry, John, Frank, Gil, Charlie, Edward, Alex, Gordon, Miles.

Women's names: Ann, Liz, Kitty, Pam, Polly, Sophie, Ada, Bess, Betty, Betsy, Cathie, Margaret, Peg, Victoria, Samantha, Alice, Amy, Bab, Barbara, Bell, Helen, Flora, Nora, Caroline.

Let Us Read and Learn



- 4 English people like their home very much. You know two English proverbs about home: *"There is no place like home"* and *"East or West home is best"*. Here are two more:

"Home, sweet¹ home!"

"The Englishman's home is his castle."²

- 5 And here is a poem about home. Listen to the poem,  8. Read and learn it.

HOME

Home is the nicest place to be
With father and mother
And sister and me
With Grandpa and Granny
With my doggy and cat.
Oh, there's no place nicer than that!

Let Us Read



- 6 Read the jokes and say which of them you like best and why.

1) – Dan, what is your little brother's name?

– I am sorry, I don't know, because he can't speak, he is too little.

¹ sweet – зд. любимый

² castle ['kɑ:sl] – замо́к, крепость

2) *Kitty*: Dad! Why is it cold¹ today?

Father: Because it's winter.

Kitty: But why is it winter?

Father: Oh, "why", "why", "why"! Always "why"! When I was your age² I didn't ask³ my father so many questions.

Kitty: Oh, what a pity! That's why you can't answer my questions.



Let Us Talk

⑦ You remember the jokes, don't you? Answer the questions.

- 1) 1. Has Dan got a brother or a sister? 2. Does Dan know his brother's name? 3. Why can't Dan's brother speak? 4. How old is Dan and how old is his brother? 5. Do you think it's right that Dan doesn't know his little brother's name? 6. Have you got a little brother or a sister? 7. Do you know his or her name? 8. What is your little brother's or sister's name?
- 2) 1. Does Kitty's father answer her questions? 2. Do you like to ask your parents *why*-questions? 3. Do they usually answer your questions?

⑧ Tell the joke you like best.



Let Us Write

⑨ Copy the sentences and put in the missing words:

My mother ... my father's My father ... my mother's My mother and my father ... my Mr Smith ... got two ...: a son and a daughter. My mother's sister ... my My father's brother ... my His brother ... got two sons. They ... my father's My father has ... a sister, too. His sister ... got one ..., a daughter. So, my father ... got a ..., too.

¹ cold [kəʊld] — холодный

² When I was your age [eɪdʒ] — Когда я был в твоём возрасте

³ didn't ask — не спрашивал

Puzzle Time



- ⑩ Change the underlined letters to make up new words.

Example ▶ life — wife

fine, fan, Ben, now, line, bed, pig, fat, look, so, house

10. The Tenth Lesson

Lesson Ten

Optional

11. The Eleventh Lesson

Lesson Eleven

Lesson 3 for Home Reading

Text "What's in a Name?"

12. The Twelfth Lesson

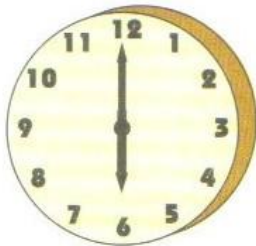
Lesson Twelve

Let Us Review



- ① How do you usually spend your day? Say what you do *in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening*. And what about your friend?
- ② Role-play the dialogue. Ask your friend how he/she usually spends his/her day. Begin your questions with: *do, what, when, where*.

- ③ You know how to tell the time, don't you? Look at the clocks, read the sentences and agree or disagree.



It's six o'clock.



It's eleven o'clock.



It's not twelve o'clock.



It's five o'clock.



It's not eight o'clock.



It's nine o'clock.

- ④ Some sentences are correct and some are wrong. So agree or disagree.

1. You are in the first form. 2. You are in the third form. 3. Children usually go to school on Sunday. 4. You are eleven now. 5. London is in America. 6. You know some English poems. 7. People don't have lunch at eleven or twelve o'clock. 8. Your granny likes to watch television. 9. Your sister doesn't clean her teeth every day. 10. You and your parents live in Russia. 11. Your brother doesn't help Mum about the house. 12. Your aunt has got twelve children. 13. You don't go to school.

- ⑤ Look at the pictures and say what they are doing.





- 6 Your friend is busy now. Try to guess what he/she is doing. Role-play it.

Let Us Read

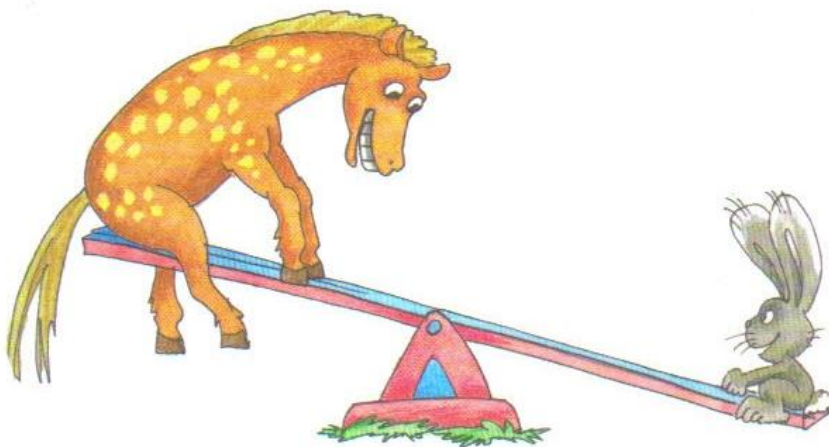
- 7 Read the tale to find out what new friend the Little Sand¹ Horse has got.

LITTLE SAND HORSE

An old man is sitting on the seashore.² He is too old to swim. He is just sitting and drawing with a stone³ on the sand. He is drawing a little horse.

The man says: "Very well. The horse is ready. Now I am going home. Good night, Little Sand Horse."

The Little Sand Horse doesn't want to go home, he wants to have one night of fun on the seashore.



¹ sand – песок

² seashore ['si:ʃɔ:] – морской берег

³ stone [stəʊn] – камень

He is running over the sand to a swing, then to a seesaw. But he can't play on the seesaw alone.¹ Then he hears a little laugh.² "You want me there with you." Looking down the Little Sand Horse sees a rabbit. "Sir still," says the rabbit and jumps on the other end³ of the seesaw. Up goes the Little Sand Horse! "Oo-oo-oo! This is fun!" cries the Little Sand Horse.

The two little friends are playing on the seesaw. They are talking and laughing and having fun.

8 Answer the questions.

1. What is the old man doing?
2. What is he drawing?
3. Is he drawing with a pencil?
4. What is he drawing with?
5. Where is the Little Sand Horse running?
6. Who is the Little Sand Horse's new friend?
7. Where are they playing?
8. Are they having fun?



Let Us Read and Learn

9 Listen to the dialogue,  9. Read and learn it.

Mr Scott: Oh, my watch has stopped.⁴ What's the time?

Mr Thomas: It's ten **by my watch**.⁵

Mr Scott: But look at the clock over there! It says **six sharp**.⁶



¹ alone [ə'ləʊn] — один

² laugh [lɑ:f] — смех

³ the other ['ʌðə] end — другой конец

⁴ has stopped [stɒpt] — остановились

⁵ by my watch — на моих часах

⁶ six sharp — ровно шесть

Let Us Talk

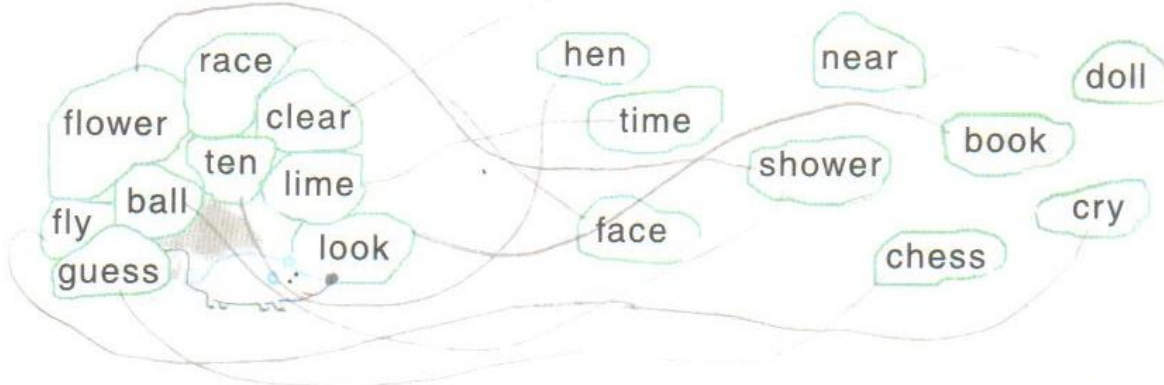
- 10 Tell the tale "Little Sand Horse" in the shortest possible way.
- 11 Choose a partner. Think of your own dialogue (see Exercise 9) and role-play it.

Let Us Write

- 12 Think of and write six sentences. Begin them like this: *I think it's time to ...*
- 13 Put the words in the correct order to make up sentences.
 1. now, playing, she, is, ?
 2. doing, is, what, she, ?
 3. they, skating, are.
 4. no, not, now, is, she, playing.
 5. her, she, homework, doing, is.
 6. skating, are, they, not, now.

Puzzle Time

- 14 Find the rhyming twins:



13. The Thirteenth **Lesson**
Lesson Thirteen

14. The Fourteenth **Lesson**
Lesson Fourteen

Text "A Clock"

15. The Fifteenth **Lesson**
Lesson Fifteen

Text "Puff-the-Ball Wants to Have Friends"

Optional

Lesson 4 for
Home Reading

Lesson 5 for
Home Reading

BASIC COURSE

FOOD

16. The Sixteenth Lesson

Lesson Sixteen



Let Us Learn



□ + -ed

[t]
help**ed**

[d]
liv**ed**

[ɪd]
want**ed**



every day

I
We
You
They } watch TV.
He
She } watch**es** TV.

We watch TV every day.

yesterday

I
We
You
They } watch**ed** TV.
He
She }

We watch**ed** TV yesterday.

(see part 2, p. 151)

1 Read the words first to yourself, then aloud:

- [t] washed, watched, jumped, skipped, liked, thanked, dressed
- [d] played, cleaned, skied, lived, loved;
- [ɪd] wanted, skated.

2) liked, loved, skated, skipped, lived, jumped, cleaned, watched, played, washed, wanted, helped, thanked, skied, dressed.

2) What did the Greens do yesterday? Make up as many true sentences as you can and read them aloud.

Yesterday morning
 Yesterday afternoon
 Yesterday evening

Mr Green
 Mrs Green
 Kitty
 Tim
 Granny
 Grandpa

cleaned his (her) teeth.
 washed his (her) hands and face.
 helped about the house.
 skated at the stadium.
 skied at the sports ground.
 played chess.
 played with his (her) toys.
 skipped with her friends.
 watched TV.

3) Look at the pictures and say what they did yesterday.

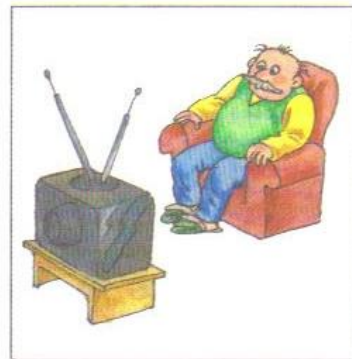
Example ▶ They played chess yesterday.



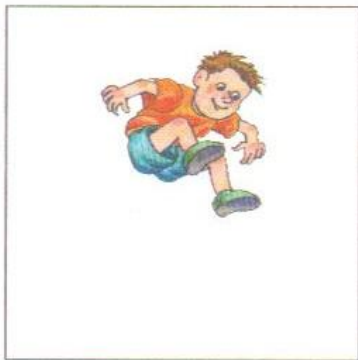
skate



skip



watch TV



jump



play chess




help



Let Us Read and Learn

- 4 Read the proverb and give the Russian equivalent. Then learn the proverb.

A friend in need¹ is a friend indeed.²

- 5 Listen to the poem "My Friend",  10. Read it and say if the boy has got a good friend. Learn the poem by heart.

MY FRIEND

I've got a friend
We like to play,
We play together³
Every day.

He always helps me
When I'm in need
For he's my friend,
Good friend indeed.



Let Us Read

- 6 Children like to read tales. Here is another tale for you. Read it and say how the dog helps the kittens.

A GOOD FRIEND

The dog and her four nice little puppies live in a doghouse. The cat and her two little kittens live in a box. The box is near the doghouse.

One day the 'cat goes for a walk and doesn't come back.⁴

1 in need [ɪn 'ni:d] – в нужде

2 indeed [ɪn'di:d] – в самом деле, действительно

3 together [tə'geðə] – вместе

4 come back ['kʌm 'bæk] – возвращаться



“Where is our mother?” ask the little kittens. “Oh, where is our mother?!” the little kittens ask the dog.

“I’m sorry, I don’t know. But I can help you. Come and live in my house. I’ve got four children – four little puppies. Now you are my children too, and I’m your mother. My puppies are your brothers and sisters.”

Now the two kittens live in the doghouse. They’ve got nice brothers and sisters and a very kind¹ mother.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Let Us Talk



7 People can’t live without friends. What about you?

- Have you got good friends?
- Do your friends help you when you are in need?
- Do your friends think you are a good friend?
- It’s really nice to have good friends, isn’t it?
- What proverb about good friends do you know?

8 Do you know a story or a tale about good friends? Tell it to your classmates.

¹ kind [kaɪnd] – добрый



Let Us Write

9 Write the verbs in three columns:

[t] [d] [ɪd]

skied, thanked, helped, wanted, washed, played, watched, cleaned
jumped, lived, skipped, skated, loved, liked, dressed



Puzzle Time

10 Guess the riddle.

It has got a face,
It has got two hands,
It goes
And yet¹ stands.

17. The Seventeenth Lesson

Lesson Seventeen



Let Us Learn



| | | + | <i>yesterday</i> | - | |
|------|---|-------------|------------------|---|----------------------------|
| I | } | watched TV. | I | } | did not (didn't) watch TV. |
| We | | | We | | |
| You | | | You | | |
| They | | | They | | |
| He | | | He | | |
| She | | | She | | |

¹ yet [jet] – однако

?

Did { I
we
you
they
he
she } watch TV?

Yes,
No, { I
we
you
they
he
she } **did.**
didn't.

did not = didn't

(see part 2, p. 152)

1 Find out what your classmates did yesterday. Let them answer your questions.

| | | | |
|-----|-----|---|------------|
| Did | you | help ... clean ... wash ... watch ... dress ... skate ... ski ... skip ... play ... want ... | yesterday? |
|-----|-----|---|------------|

2 This boy is a boaster. This is what he said.



- Yesterday I cleaned my teeth in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening.
- Yesterday I washed my hands and face ten times.
- Yesterday I helped my friends to do their homework.
- Yesterday I played chess with a champion.
- Yesterday I watched TV at night.
- Yesterday I skated at the stadium.

a) Express your doubt.

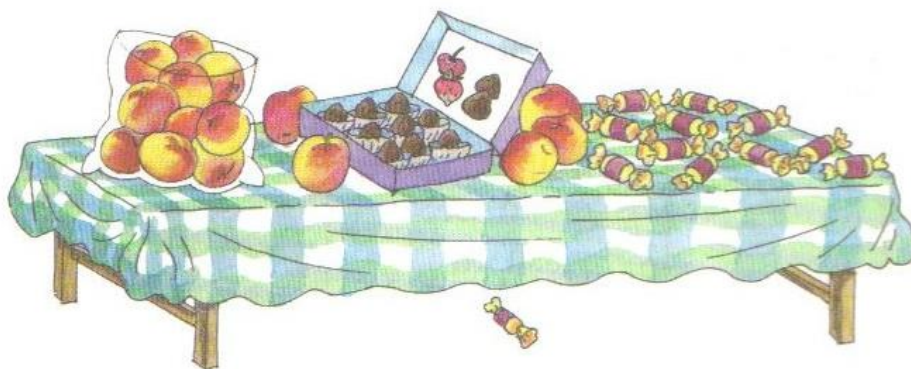
Example ▶ *Did you skate at the stadium yesterday?*

b) Disagree with him.

Example ▶ *You didn't skate at the stadium yesterday.*

3 Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  11.

4 Look and say how many tasty things there are and where they are.



5 Try and read the new words:

man – **apple**

street – **sweet**

6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[æ] cat, that, black, man, **apple**, an apple – apples, a nice apple, a big red apple. Oh, what a nice, big, red apple he has got!
– Do you like apples? – Of course I do! – Would you like an apple? – Oh, I'd love one!

[i:] he, she, we, street, **sweet**, a sweet – sweets, a box of sweets. Children usually like sweets. – Does your little sister like sweets?
– Yes, she does. My brother doesn't like sweets. My father and mother don't like to eat sweets, they like to eat apples.

Let Us Read and Learn



- 7 Listen to the dialogue,  12, read and learn it by heart, then role-play it.

A: Pass me the salt,¹ please.

B: Here you are.

A: Thank you.

B: Not at all.

- 8 Read and learn the proverb. Give the Russian equivalent.

An apple a day keeps² the doctor away.

Let Us Read



- 9 Read and say why Father is angry.

WHEN MUM IS OUT

Father: Robert, Jack, Bob, Liz, where are you?

Liz: Here I am, Dad.

Father: And where is Robert?

Liz: He's eating banana.³

Father: And where's Jack? What's he doing?

Liz: Eating apples.

Father: And Bob? What's he eating?

Liz: He's eating sweets.

Father: What about supper? Is Mum in?

Liz: No, she's out.

Father: And where is Spot? What's he doing?

Liz: Eating your supper.

Father: My supper!!!

¹ Pass [pɑ:s] me the salt [sɔ:lt] – Передай мне соль

² keep – держать

³ banana [bə'nɑ:nə] – банан



Let Us Talk

10 Let us see if you understand and remember the story.

1. What are the children eating? Why?
2. What is the dog doing?
3. Is Mum in or out?
4. Father is angry, isn't he? Why?
5. Do you think it's a funny story?
6. And what about your family? What do you do when your Mum is out?

11 Do you remember any funny stories or can you think of any? Tell one to your classmates.



Let Us Write

12 Write 5 questions about what your friend did yesterday.

13 Learn to write these words.

yesterday, apple, sweet



Puzzle Time

14 Guess: Tim's father is Alf's son. What relation is Tim to Alf?

18. The Eighteenth **Lesson**
Lesson Eighteen

Optional

19. The Nineteenth Lesson

Lesson Nineteen

Let Us Learn



- 1 Choose and read aloud the sentences: a) about what Jane usually does; b) about what she did yesterday.

Jane usually gets up at seven o'clock. Yesterday she helped her mother about the house. Every morning she does exercises, cleans her teeth and takes a shower. She washed up.¹ Jane usually has breakfast at eight o'clock and then she goes to school. Mother thanked her daughter. Jane usually comes home from school at one o'clock. In the evening Jane and her parents watched TV.

- 2 Sam and Billy are talking. Give Billy's answers to Sam's questions and read the dialogue.

Sam: Did you go to the stadium yesterday?

Billy:

Sam: Did you play volleyball at the stadium?

Billy:



Billy

Sam

¹ wash up ['wɒʃ 'ʌp] – мыть посуду

Sam: Who did you play with?

Billy:

Sam: What games did you play?

Billy:

Sam: Did you play in the morning or in the afternoon?

Billy:

Sam: Did you play chess in the evening?

Billy:

Sam: Did you play chess with your friend or with your father?

Billy:

Sam: Did you watch television yesterday?

Billy:

Sam: When did you watch television?

Billy:

Sam: Who else¹ watched television yesterday evening?

Billy:

Sam: Did you like the film?²

Billy:

3 Disagree with Helen.



Helen

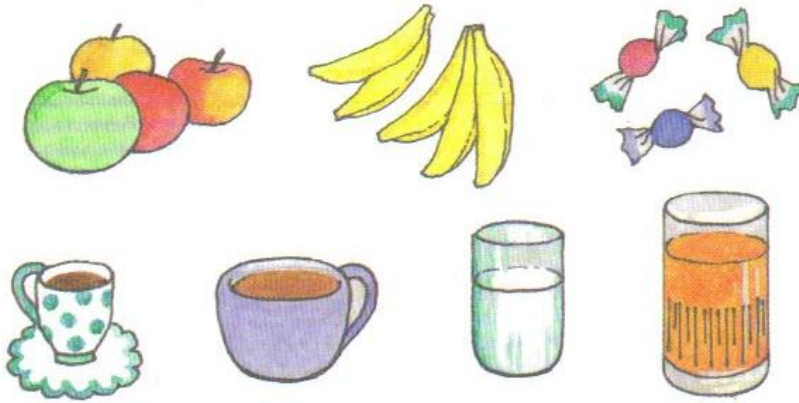
- I cleaned my teeth at five o'clock in the morning.
- I thanked Mother after breakfast.
- I helped my father.
- I helped my mother to wash up.
- I cleaned the house.
- I wanted to help Mum.
- I played chess with my mother.
- I watched television at six o'clock in the morning.
- I lived in Africa.

4 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, 13.

¹ else [els] — еще

² film — догадайтесь о значении этого слова

- 5 Look at the pictures and say:
- a) what you like;
 - b) what you don't like;
 - c) what you like to have for breakfast, ...;
 - d) when you usually have apples,



Let Us Read and Learn



- 6 Listen to the dialogue,  14, read and learn it, then role-play it.

Mother: Phil, come and help me, please. **I'm very busy.**

Phil: Oh, Mum, I can't do that. I'm busy, too.

Mother: And what are you doing, **I wonder?**¹

Phil: I'm watching TV.



¹ I wonder ['wʌndə] – хотелось бы мне знать, интересно



Let Us Talk

- 7 Say what Jane did yesterday (see Exercise 1).
- 8 Act out Sam and Billy's conversation (see Exercise 2). Change over.



Let Us Read

- 9 Read the story and find out what the girl wanted to say to her father.

MY BUSY DAD

We are a family of four: Father, Mother, my sister and me. Our father is usually very busy. He doesn't have time to play with us. When we want him to play with us, he usually says,¹ "I'm sorry, I can't" or "I don't have time ..." or "I'm very busy!" or "Let Mum play with you" or "Go and play with your friends" or "Go and play with your toys."

It's nine o'clock in the evening. It's time for me to go to bed. I come up to my father's room and say:

"Excuse me, Dad ..."

"What do you want? Can't you see I'm busy? Go and play with your toys ..."

"Oh, Dad, I only want to say goodnight to you."

"Can't you say it to me in the morning?! Can't you see I'm busy now?!"

- 10 Is it like this in your family too?


1. Are you a family of four?
2. What relatives have you got?
3. Which of them likes to play with you?
4. Does your father play with you?
5. Is your father a busy man?

¹ says [sez] – говорит

6. Is your mother a busy woman?
7. What do your parents say when they don't have time to play with you?

Let Us Write

11 Write that they didn't do it yesterday.

Example  *Abby skipped yesterday.*
Abby didn't skip yesterday.

1. Phil and Bart played hide-and-seek yesterday. 2. The children skied at the school sports ground. 3. My friend's uncle lived in London. 4. They watched television yesterday evening. 5. Her friends wanted to play tennis yesterday morning.

Puzzle Time

12 Guess the riddle.

Two ducks before a duck, two ducks behind, one duck in the middle. So how many ducks?

20. The Twentieth Lesson

Lesson Twenty

Let Us Learn

REMEMBER 

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| get up – got up | see – saw |
| have – had | say – said |
| give – gave | come – came |
| go – went | take – took |



REMEMBER

Sam went to the stadium with his friends yesterday.

- 1) – **Did** Sam **go** to the stadium with his friends yesterday?
– Yes, he **did**.
– No, he **didn't** (**did not**).
– No, he **didn't go** to the stadium with his friends yesterday.
- 2) – Who **went** to the stadium with his friends yesterday?
– Sam **did**.
- 3) – **Did** Sam **go** to the stadium yesterday with his friends or with his parents?
– He **went** to the stadium with his friends.
- 4) Where **did** Sam **go** with his friends yesterday?
- 5) With whom **did** Sam **go** to the stadium yesterday?
- 6) When **did** Sam **go** to the stadium with his friends?
- 7) Why **did** Sam **go** to the stadium with his friends yesterday?
- 8) What **did** Sam **do** yesterday?

(see part 2, p. 151–152)

1 Read and compare.

every day, usually

My father usually **gets up** at seven o'clock.

He **takes** a shower every day.

He usually **has breakfast** at eight o'clock.

I usually **have breakfast** at eight o'clock, too.

Mother **gives** us milk for breakfast every day.

I **go** to the swimming pool every day.

I usually **see** my friend there.

Bob usually **says** "Hi", when he **sees** me.

yesterday

Yesterday he **got up** at six o'clock.

Yesterday he **took** a shower, too.

Yesterday he **had breakfast** at seven o'clock.

Yesterday I **had breakfast** at seven o'clock.

Yesterday Mother **gave** us milk for breakfast too.

Yesterday I **went** to the swimming pool too.

Yesterday I **saw** Bob there.

Yesterday when he **saw** me he **said** "Hi".

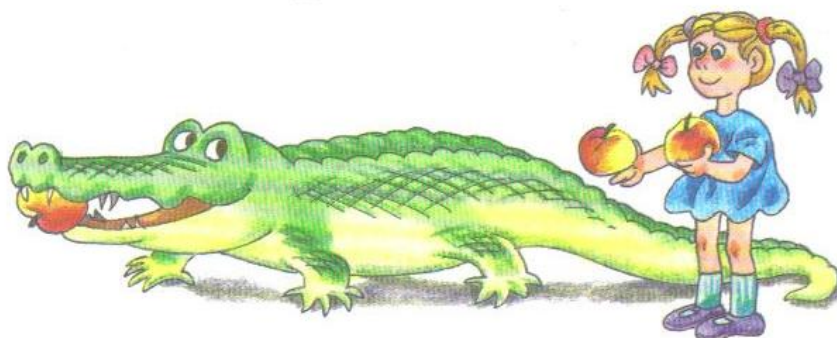
I usually **come** home from school at three o'clock. | Yesterday I **came** home at four o'clock.

- 2 Ask questions for more information. Begin them with: *did, who, what, where, when, with whom, why.*

He saw it there.

- 3 Disagree with what Liz said.

1. Jane **got up** at twelve o'clock. 2. She **had dinner** at four o'clock. 3. She **went** to school at nine o'clock in the evening. 4. She **saw** a crocodile there. 5. She **said** "Hi" to the crocodile. 6. She **came** home with a little crocodile in her hands. 7. She **took** three apples and gave them to the crocodile. 8. She **did** it with great pleasure.



- 4 Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  15.

- 5 Try and read the new words.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| eat – tea | but – cup |
| his – milk | pass – glass |

- 6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[i:] please, clean, eat, **tea**, teatime. I like tea. – Do you like tea?
– Yes, I do. – How many times a day does your granny have tea?
– She has tea three times a day.

[ɪ] it, in, big, six, **milk**. Children like milk. My father doesn't like milk, he likes tea. – Does your granny like tea with milk?
– Yes, she does. – I like tea with milk, too.

[u:] do, blue, you, who, school, pupil, **juice** [dʒu:s], apple juice.
– Do you like juice? – Oh, very much. I have juice for breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper.

[ɒ] not, dog, doll, hop, got, **coffee** [ˈkɒfi], black coffee, coffee with milk. My dad likes black coffee but my mum likes coffee with milk. I don't like coffee, I like tea.

[ʌ] but, son, come, love, monkey, mother, duck, funny, jump, uncle, puppy, under, **cup**, a nice cup, a teacup, a cup – cups, a cup of tea – two cups of tea, a cup of coffee – three cups of coffee. – How many cups of tea do you have at teatime? – Only one. My dad usually has a cup of coffee for breakfast.

[ɑ:] father, afternoon, pass, **glass**, a glass – glasses, a glass of milk, a glass of juice. – How many glasses of juice do you have a day? – I usually have a glass of juice for breakfast and for dinner. But for supper I have a glass of milk.

7 Read the words as quickly as you can.

got up, tea, had, milk, gave, juice, went, saw, coffee, said, cup, came, glass, took



Let Us Read and Learn

8 Listen, read and learn the dialogue,  16. Then role-play it.

Mother: **Would you like to have another cup of tea?**

Susan: Yes, please.

Fred: No, thanks.

Father: I'd love one.



Let Us Talk

9 Say what your dad, mum and you had for breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper) yesterday.

Let Us Write

- 10 Write 5 sentences about what you did yesterday.
- 11 Learn to write these words.

cup, tea, milk

Puzzle Time

- 12 How many words can you find in this word-snake? What are they?



21. The Twenty-first Lesson

Lesson Twenty-one

Let Us Learn

- 1 Remember how to read and write these verbs.

eat – ate [et]

put – put

can – could [kʊd]

drink – drank [dræŋk]

- 2 Can you find out what Peg did yesterday? Read it aloud.

Robert doesn't have coffee for breakfast. He usually drinks tea for breakfast. Yesterday Peg got up at seven o'clock. For dinner Robert likes apples. She ate apples and drank a glass of juice. For supper he usually has a glass of milk. After dinner she went

for a walk. Mother gives him juice for lunch and dinner. At five o'clock her friends came to see her. After supper he usually plays chess. Peg and her friends played with toys. Her friends went home at six o'clock.

In the evening his mother watched TV. She put the toys back into the box.

3 Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  17.

4 Look at the pictures and say: a) what they *are eating or drinking*; b) what they *ate or drank* yesterday.



5 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ŋk] **drink**, drink – drank, drink milk, drink juice, drink tea, drink coffee. – What is she drinking now, tea or coffee? – She isn't drinking tea. She isn't drinking coffee. She is drinking juice. They drink milk and juice from glasses.

[e] Peg, **egg**, an ·egg – eggs. – Did you have eggs for breakfast yesterday? – Yes, I did. – How many eggs did you eat? – I ate only one.

[v] coffee, **porridge** ['pɒrɪdʒ]. My sister doesn't like porridge, but I do. Granny thinks it's good to eat porridge for breakfast.

- 6 Listen to the poem "What Do I Like?",  18. Read and learn it.

WHAT DO I LIKE?

I like ice cream.

She likes sweets.

I like cookies.¹

He likes cheese.²

I like coffee.

She likes tea.

I love you.

Do you love me?

Let Us Read



- 7 Read the dialogue and think of a title for it.

It's seven o'clock in the morning. Robert is in bed. He doesn't want to get up. His mother comes in.

Mother: Morning, dear! It's seven o'clock. And you are in bed! Get up! Get up! Do your exercises and take a shower. It's time to have breakfast and go to school. Come on!

Robert: Oh, Mum, I can't go to school today.

Mother: Why?

Robert: I'm ill.

Mother: Are you?

Robert: I am. I would like to read now. Could you give me the book that I'm reading now?

Mother: Here it is.

Robert: Thanks. ... and my toys, please.

Mother: Here you are. And what do you want for breakfast? Do you want porridge?

Robert: No, I don't.

Mother: Would you like to have a glass of milk?

¹ cookie ['kʊki] — печенье

² cheese [tʃi:z] — сыр



Robert: No.

Mother: Have a cup of tea with milk then.

Robert: I don't want porridge! I don't want milk. I don't want tea!

Mother: What do you want then?

Robert: I want three ice creams and juice. And for dinner I want bananas, apples and sweets.

Mother: Oh, Robert, now I see that you are not ill. You don't want to go to school!!!



Let Us Talk

- 8 Say what you *wanted to eat* and *drink* for breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper yesterday and what you *ate* and *drank*.

Example ▶ *I wanted to eat ice cream for breakfast but I ate porridge.*

Let Us Write



9 Refer the following verbs to the past.

Example ▶ *get up – got up*

put, have, see, say, give, come, go, take, do, can, eat, drink

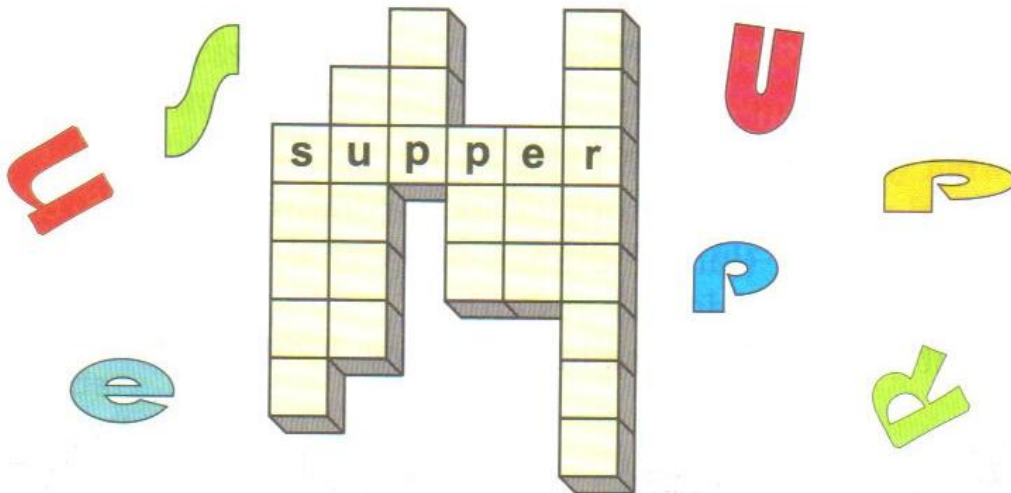
10 Learn to write these words.

juice, glass, coffee

Puzzle Time



11 Complete the crossword.



22. The Twenty-second Lesson
Lesson Twenty-two

Text "Cinderella", part I

Lesson 6 for Home Reading

23. The Twenty-third Lesson

Lesson Twenty-three



Let Us Learn

1 Remember how to read and write the verbs.

know – **knew** [nju:]

swim – **swam** [swæm]

think – **thought** [θɔ:t]

run – **ran** [ræn]

2 Refer the sentences to the past.

My father and I **swim** in the swimming pool in the morning.

The pupils **run** at the school sports ground.

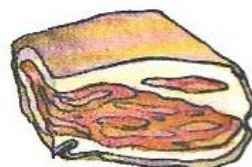
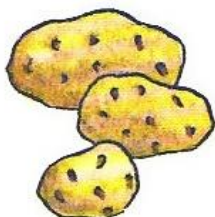
The Browns **know** Kate's aunt and uncle.

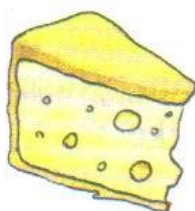
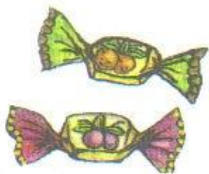
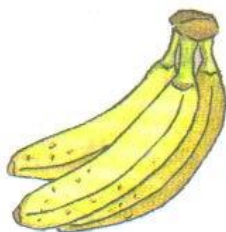
The teacher **thinks** so.

3 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, 19.

4 Look at the pictures and say:

- what you can see;
- what you like (don't like);
- what your sister (brother) likes (doesn't like) to eat (drink) for breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper);
- what you ate (drank) yesterday;
- what your father bought yesterday.





- 5 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.**

[u:] two, blue, who, juice, **soup**, fish soup. — Do you eat soup every day? — Yes, I do. My mother doesn't like to eat soup every day. — Do you like fish soup for dinner? — Not very much.

[i:] tea, eat, **meat**, meat soup, meatballs. We don't eat meat soup every day. Our family usually has meat for dinner or for supper.

- 6 Choose and read aloud the words that go with the sounds: first [i:], then [e], and [u:].**

eat, Africa, bread, tooth, Great Britain, sweet, parents, bed, school, we, dress, breakfast, hide-and-seeK, sport, get, play, usually, let, leapfrog, juice, men, meat, ate, soup, bird, seven, too, tea, said, could, eleven, put, clean, went, two, very, ice cream, twelve, many, read, drank, every, blue, evening, yes, street, help, chess, teeth, then, teacher, red, please, yesterday, these, ten

- 7 Read the text to know more about tea. Guess the meaning of the words:**

Russian [ˈrʌʃn], English [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ], lemon [ˈlemən].

TEA

Russian people¹ like tea. English people like tea, too. They drink a lot of² tea. They have tea for breakfast. They have tea for lunch, dinner and supper. Some English families have two or three cups of tea at teatime.

¹ people [ˈpi:pl] — люди

² a lot of [əˈlɒt əv] — много

English people drink tea from cups, not from glasses. English people like to have tea with milk, not with lemon. They call tea with lemon "Russian tea".

Do you like tea? Do you like it with milk or with lemon? Do you like "English tea" or "Russian tea"?



Let Us Read and Learn

- 8 Listen to the song "He Likes Chicken" (part I),  20, read and learn it.

HE LIKES CHICKEN

I. He likes chicken,
Chicken, chicken
And salad too,
Salad too.



She likes spaghetti,
Spaghetti, spaghetti
And pudding too,
Pudding too.



- 9 Robin-Bobby likes to eat very much. He is a great eater! Now let's play the game "Robin-Bobby". Pretend you are Robin-Bobby and say what you would like to eat and drink. The one who "eats" most is Robin-Bobby.

I would like to eat ...



¹ call [kɔ:l] – называть

Examples

- I would like to eat soup.
- I would like to eat soup and bread.
- I would like to eat soup, bread and meat, ...

Let Us Write



- 10 Draw the picture of Robin-Bobby and write what he ate yesterday.
- 11 Learn to write these words.

drink, egg, porridge

Puzzle Time



- 12 Find 14 words.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | g | b | c | d | s | o | u | p | e |
| f | l | g | h | i | w | j | p | k | j |
| c | a | p | p | l | e | e | u | e | u |
| o | s | m | n | m | e | a | t | g | i |
| f | s | o | p | q | t | e | a | g | c |
| f | r | s | d | r | i | n | k | t | e |
| e | u | v | w | x | y | z | c | u | p |
| e | m | i | l | k | b | r | e | a | d |

24. The Twenty-fourth Lesson

Lesson Twenty-four



Let Us Learn

1 Look at the picture. Agree or disagree.

Example

- *The children went to the stadium.*
- *No, the children didn't go to the stadium. They went to the school sports ground.*

1. The boys ran on the school sports ground yesterday.
2. The teacher watched the pupils yesterday.
3. The girls skipped yesterday.
4. Little children played snowball yesterday.
5. Their parents came to the school sports ground yesterday.
6. The girl put her skates in the bag yesterday.
7. Bob's father gave his son his skates yesterday.




2 Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  21.

3 Try and read the new words.

table – **tasty**
potato [pə'teɪtəʊ]

my – **buy**
thought – **bought**

4 Train your memory. Play the “Champion” game. Say what Jill bought yesterday.

Example  *Jill bought meat yesterday.*
Jill bought meat and fish yesterday.
Jill bought meat, fish and ... yesterday.

5 Look at the pictures and say:

- what Mrs Smith bought yesterday;
- what Mrs Smith didn't buy yesterday.



6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[eɪ] **potato**, a big potato, potatoes, meat and potatoes, fish and potatoes. — Which do you like: fish and potatoes or meat and potatoes? — Both.¹

[eɪ] **tasty**, tasty soup, tasty juice, tasty sweets. — What do you think tasty things² are? — I think they are: sweets, cookies, bananas, apples and ice cream.

¹ both [bəʊθ] — и то и другое

² things [θɪŋz] — вещи

[aɪ — ɔ:] **buy** — **bought**. — What did your mother buy yesterday?
— She bought fish, potatoes and a lot of tasty things.



Let Us Read and Learn

7 Listen, read and learn,  22.

I

Ted: Mum, I'm hungry.

Mother: Would you like to have toast,¹ meatballs and spaghetti?

Ted: I'd love to!

II

Pam: Mum, I'm thirsty.

Mother: What about a glass of juice?

Pam: I'd love one.

8 Read the poem "Jonathan Beam" and say what's the matter with the boy. Then learn it by heart.

JONATHAN BEAM

Jonathan Beam
Likes ice cream
And he is in bed today.
He doesn't eat,
He doesn't drink,
He doesn't want to play.



Let Us Read

9 Read and say if Liz is a good eater.

John: What's for dinner, Mum? I'm so hungry.

Mother: Fish soup.

John: I like fish soup.

¹ toast [təʊst] — тост, кусочек подрумяненного хлеба

Liz: I don't like it!
John: She doesn't like anything.¹
Mother: Meat and potatoes.
John: I like meat and potatoes.
Liz: I don't like it!
John: She doesn't like anything!
Liz: I'm thirsty.
Mother: Have a glass of orange² juice then.
John: M-m-m, I'd love to.
Liz: I don't like it.
John: She doesn't like anything.

Let Us Talk



10 People cannot live without food³ and they often talk about it. Let us do it too.

1. Are you a good eater?
2. What food do you like?
3. What do you usually eat when you are hungry?
4. Do you drink milk when you are thirsty?
5. What do you drink when you are thirsty?
6. Does your mother usually give you what you like to eat for breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper?
7. When you want some⁴ salt you say: "Pass me the salt, please," don't you?
8. What do you say when you want some bread?
9. What do you say if you would like another cup of tea and your mum gives it to you?
10. And if you don't want another cup of tea?
11. Do you remember to thank your mum after breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper?

¹ anything ['eniθɪŋ] – ничего

² orange ['ɒrɪndʒ] – апельсин

³ food [fu:d] – пища, еда

⁴ some [sʌm] – немножко



Let Us Write

11 Fill in the chart.¹

| | |
|--------------|--|
| FOOD | |
| DRINK | |

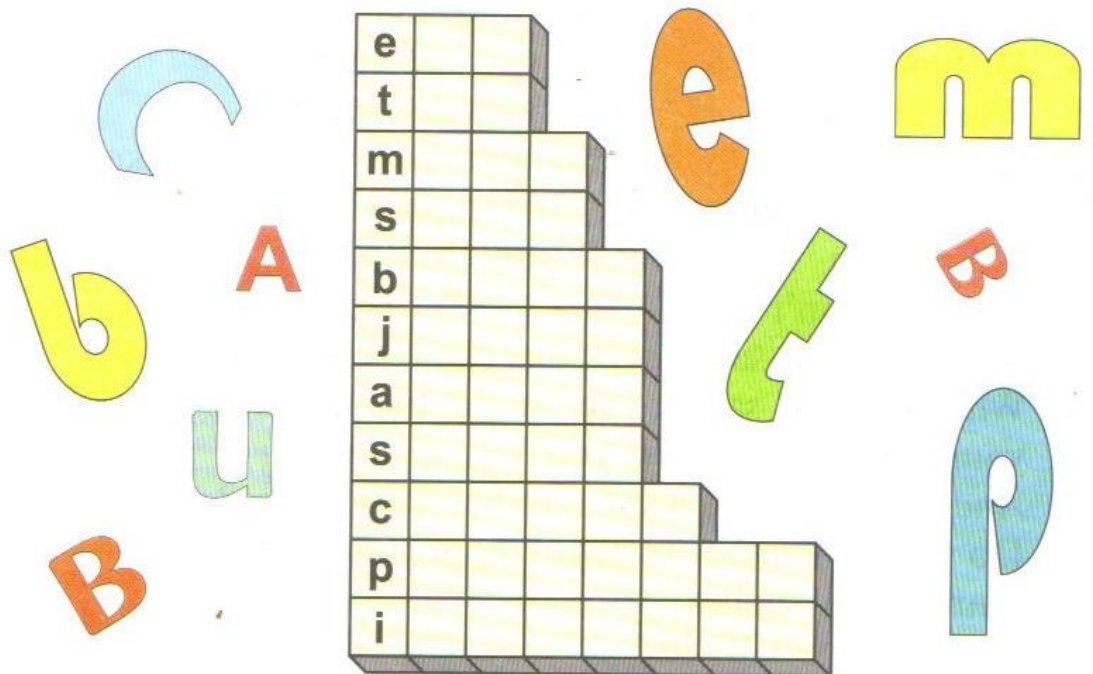
12 Learn to write these words.

meat, soup



Puzzle Time

13 Solve the puzzle ("Food").



¹ chart [tʃɑ:t] – таблица

25. The Twenty-fifth Lesson

Lesson Twenty-five

Let Us Learn



| ⊕ | | ? | | ⊖ |
|------|--------|--------------------|------|-----------|
| I | } was | Was | I | } wasn't |
| He | | | he | |
| She | | | she | |
| It | | | it | |
| We | } were | Were | we | } weren't |
| You | | | you | |
| They | | | they | |
| | | | | |
| | | wasn't = was not | | |
| | | weren't = were not | | |

1 Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  23.

2 Read and remember.

last year ['lɑ:st'jɜ:] – в прошлом году

last month ['lɑ:st'mʌnθ] – в прошлом месяце

last week ['lɑ:st'wi:k] – на прошлой неделе

today [tə'deɪ] – сегодня

3 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[u:] soup, school, too, two, **fruit**, tasty fruit, fruit juice, fruit salad, fruit soup. Oranges, apples and bananas are all fruits. – Would you like some more fruit? – Yes, please.

- [e] get, ten, help, seven, **vegetable** ['vedʒ(ɪ)təbl], a vegetable – vegetables, vegetable food, meat and vegetables, vegetable soup, vegetable salad. My granny likes vegetable food. The potato is a vegetable, not a fruit. – Do you like to eat meat and vegetables for dinner? – Yes, I do.
- [æ] can, black, apple, **carrot**, a carrot – carrots, a red carrot, a big carrot. My cat doesn't eat carrots but my dog does. Is the carrot a vegetable or a fruit?

4 Read and compare.

now, today

I **am** eight.
 My uncle **is** in Russia.
 The pupils **are** at the stadium.
 Is your father in Great Britain?
 Is your father in Moscow?
 Yes, he **is**.
Are you busy?
 Yes, I **am**.
Are your parents at home?
 No, they **aren't**.
 My sister **isn't** good at skating.
 The toys **aren't** in the box.
 I'm **not** good at playing chess.

yesterday, last year (month, week)

I **was** seven last year.
 My uncle **was** in Africa last year.
 The pupils **were** at the stadium last week.
Was your father in Great Britain last month?
Was your father in Moscow last month?
 Yes, he **was**.
Were you busy last week?
 Yes, I **was**.
Were your parents at home yesterday?
 No, they **weren't**.
 My sister **wasn't** good at skating last year.
 The toys **weren't** in the box.
 I **wasn't** good at playing chess last year.

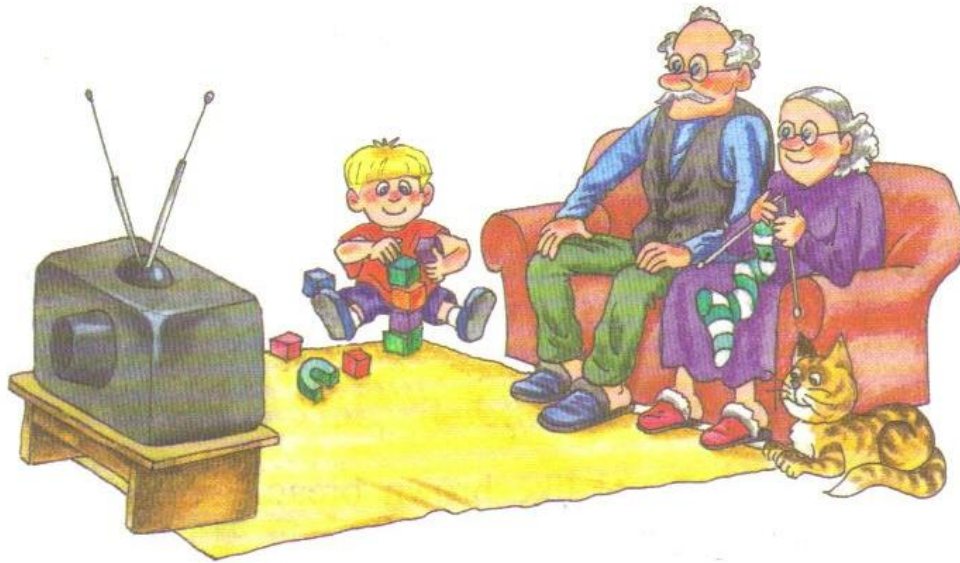
5 Look at the picture (p. 69) and say:

a) who was (wasn't) at home yesterday. Use the words: *father, mother, uncle, aunt, daughter*.

Example ▶ *Granny was (wasn't) at home yesterday evening.*

b) Ask if they were at home yesterday.

Example ▶ *Was the son at home yesterday?*



- 6 Say where you (your relatives) were (weren't) last week (month, year).

Let Us Read and Learn

- 7 Listen to the song "He Likes Chicken" (part II),  24, read and learn it.



HE LIKES CHICKEN



II. They like hamburgers,¹
Hamburgers, hamburgers
And pizza² too,
Pizza too.



And I like chocolate,³
Chocolate, chocolate
And orange too,
Orange too.



¹ hamburger ['hæmbɜ:ɡə] – гамбургер, булочка с рубленным бифштексом

² pizza ['pɪtsə] – пицца

³ chocolate ['tʃɒk(ə)lət] – догадайтесь о значении этого слова

And we all like jam,¹
Jam, jam
And water² too,
Water too.

- 8 Listen to the poem "Who Likes What?",  25. Read and learn it.

WHO LIKES WHAT?

Some of us³ like brown bread,
Some of us like white,
Some of us eat a lot of meat,
Some don't think it's right.
Some of us like apples,
Some drink juice at night,
Some of us eat many sweets,
Some don't think it's right.



Let Us Read

- 9 Read and say if Tom has a sweet tooth.

THE LAST TOOTH

Tom liked sweets and ice cream very much, that's why⁴ he didn't have all his teeth. Yesterday his last tooth fell out. But Tom wasn't sorry about that. He said: "That's very good! Now that I don't have teeth I can eat ice cream and sweets every day."

¹ jam [dʒæm] – догадайтесь о значении этого слова

² water ['wɔ:tə] – вода

³ some of us ['sʌm əv 'ʌs] – некоторые

⁴ that's why ['ðæt's waɪ] – вот почему

Let Us Talk



- 10 a) Give Jane's answers to Phil's questions.

Phil: Why did you come home so late yesterday?

Jane:

Phil: Were you hungry?

Jane:

b) One of you is Jane, the other is Phil. Act out the conversation.

c) Think of five more questions which Phil can ask.

Let Us Write



- 11 Write down Phil's questions (see Exercise 10).

- 12 Learn to write these words.

potato, tasty, buy – bought

Puzzle Time



- 13 Guess the riddle.

This is a house
 With one window¹ in it.
 It shows films
 Every minute.

26. The Twenty-sixth Lesson
 Lesson Twenty-six

Optional

¹ window ['windəʊ] – ОКНО

27. The Twenty-seventh Lesson

Lesson Twenty-seven



Let Us Learn

1 What Liz says is true. So agree with her.

- Richard was seven last year.
- Robert's friend was at the swimming pool with his father last week.
- His parents were at home yesterday evening.
- Mr Smith and Mrs Smith were in Africa.
- Kate's father was in America.



Liz

2 What Bob says is not true. So disagree with him.



Bob

- Mary was eight last month.
- Jack was at school yesterday.
- The children were good at running.
- Mr Green was in Russia last year.
- The Browns were in Great Britain.

3 This is what Kitty said to Jack: "I was so hungry and thirsty when I came home from the stadium yesterday." What questions did Jack ask Kitty?

4 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, 26.

5 Try and read the new words.

take – make (made)
tooth – food

Africa – animal
with, out – without

6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[u:] **food**, good food, bad food, tasty food, food and drink, to buy food, to eat food, to have food. The food is good there. Who usually buys food and drink in your family?

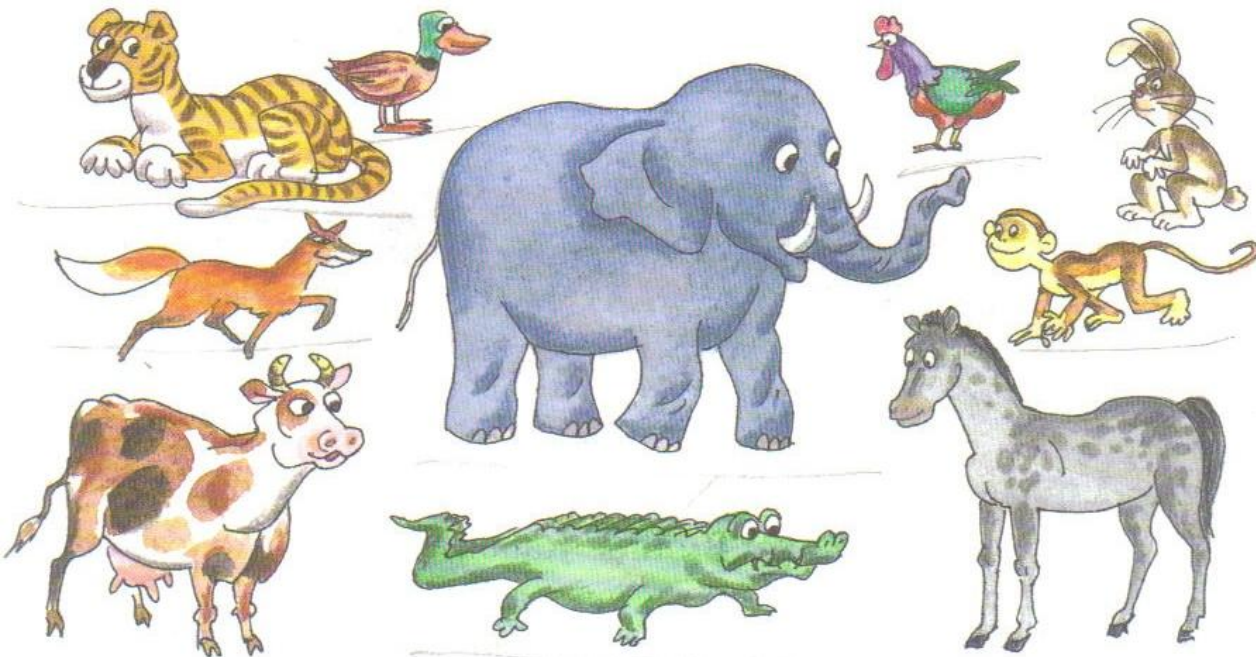
[aʊ] out, **without**, without food, without water. We can't live without food and water. Mum usually eats soup without bread. Do you like to eat potatoes without salt?

[æ] **animal**, an animal – animals, big animals, small animals. Do you know what animals live in Africa? What animals did you see at the Zoo? I think that monkeys are funny animals.

[ei] **make**, make – made, make toys. I made a nice toy for my sister, make tea, make coffee, make breakfast. – What can people make from milk? – They can make ice cream, cream and cheese.

7 Play "A Good Memory Game". Look at the picture for a minute. Then close the book and name the animals and birds you saw in the picture.

Example ▶ *A tiger is an animal.*



- 8 Pretend you are making soup (salad). You haven't got all the food you need. And you say.

Example ▶ *I can't make fish soup without fish.*

The table can help you.

| | | | |
|--------------|---|---------|--|
| I can't make | tea meat soup fish soup fruit salad vegetable salad cheese juice ice cream meatballs coffee jam | without | milk. potato. carrot. fish. water. meat. fruit. vegetables. salt. eggs. |
|--------------|---|---------|--|



Let Us Read

- 9 Read the tale and think of a title for it.

Brother Rabbit had four carrots. He was very hungry. He wanted to eat the carrots. But then he thought that his friend Brother Goat was hungry too. So he ate only two carrots. He wanted to give the other two to Brother Goat.



He took the two carrots and ran to Brother Goat's house. Brother Goat was not at home. So Brother Rabbit put the two carrots on the table and ran away.

When Brother Goat came home and saw the carrots on the

table, he thought: "Oh, what a good friend I've got! And I want to be a good friend too. I think that Brother Rabbit is hungry."

So Brother Goat ate only one carrot, took the other and ran to Brother Rabbit's house.



Brother Rabbit was not at home. Brother Goat put the carrot on the table and wrote a letter,¹ "Dear Brother Rabbit! This carrot is for you. Love from Brother Goat."

When Brother Rabbit came home, he saw the carrot and the letter on the table. He read the letter, ate the carrot and thought, "Oh! What a good friend I've got!"



Let Us Talk



- 10** We hope you've got a good friend, too. Tell your classmates about him (her).

Let Us Write



- 11** Make up and write 6 sentences (see Exercise 8).
- 12** Learn to write these words.

fruit, vegetable, carrot, make (made), without

¹ wrote a letter [ˈrəʊt əˈletə] – написал письмо



Puzzle Time

13 Guess the riddle.

What has four legs¹ but can't walk?

28. The Twenty-eighth Lesson

Lesson Twenty-eight



Let Us Learn



⊕

a lot of/lots/much

water, milk, juice, coffee, tea, soup, porridge, bread, cheese, fruit, vegetable, potato, meat, fish, salt, jam, chocolate

a lot of/lots/many

apples, sweets, oranges, bananas, eggs, carrots, cups of tea (coffee), glasses of milk (juice), hamburgers

(see part 2, p. 145)



⊖/⊕

much

water. (milk, vegetable, fish ...)

many

apples (sweets, oranges, glasses of milk ...)

(see part 2, p. 145)

¹ leg [leg] – нога

1 Make up as many questions as you can.

| | | | | | |
|----------|------------------|------|------|-------|---------------|
| How many | eggs | | you | | at breakfast? |
| How much | bread | | he | drink | at dinner? |
| | meat | do | they | eat | at supper? |
| | apples | does | she | | at lunch? |
| | cups of tea | | | | every day? |
| | salad | | | | |
| | sweets | | | | |
| | hamburgers | | | | |
| | jam | | | | |
| | glasses of juice | | | | |

2 Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  27.

3 Try and read the new words:

know – grow blue – grew

4 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[əʊ] **grow**, know, go, grow, grow – **grew**. Where can trees grow? What grows on trees? A lot of fruit grows on trees. What do you want to be when you grow up?

[ɪ] **different**, different food. Different trees grow in Africa. Do you eat different food? I like to eat different vegetables.

[ʌ] **country**, a country – countries, this country. Different people live in different countries. Do different vegetables grow in your country? Try to eat different food.

5 Look at the picture and say what can (can't) grow on a tree.





Let Us Read and Learn

6 Listen, read and learn, 28.

I

Nancy: You **look terrible!**¹ **What's the matter?**²

Kitty: I drank **too much** juice this morning.

Nancy: How much juice did you drink?

Kitty: I drank so much juice that **I'm never**³ **going** to drink juice again.

II

Liz: You **look terrible!** **What's the matter?**

Polly: I ate **too many** cookies last night.

Liz: How many cookies did you eat?

Polly: I ate so many cookies that **I'm never going** to eat a cookie again.

7 Listen to the poem "Robin", 29, and say why he has a stomachache, read and learn it.

ROBIN

Robin, Robin, what a man!

He eats as much as no one can.

He ate a lot of fish, he ate a lot of meat.

He ate a lot of ice cream and a sweet.

He ate a lot of porridge and ten eggs

And all the cookies Mother had.

He drank a lot of juice, he ate a cake⁴

Then said: "I have a stomachache."

¹ terrible ['terɪbl] – ужасный

² What's the matter? ['wɒts ðə'mætə] – Что случилось?

³ never ['nevə] – никогда

⁴ cake [keɪk] – пирожное, кекс

Let Us Read



8 Read and say what you've learnt about food.

FOOD FOR LIFE¹

People cannot live without food. Where does our food come from? Meat comes from animals. People eat domestic birds too. Eggs come from birds. Milk comes from cows. From milk people make butter² and cheese.

From plants³ we get fruit and vegetables. A lot of fruit grows on trees: apples, oranges and bananas. Some plants have fruit too, like the coffee plant. So coffee is a fruit drink!

What about tea?

Tea comes from a plant too, but it is not a fruit. We make tea from the leaves⁴ of a plant, so tea is a vegetable!

What about tomatoes?⁵ "Tomatoes are a vegetable," some people say. No, they are not. Tomatoes are fruit.

Different food comes from different countries. Oranges and bananas grow in Africa and America.

Where does our food come from?

Some people grow their food, but usually we buy it.

Remember to buy and eat the right food! Remember the proverb: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." Eat a lot of fruit and vegetables! Drink milk and juice! They've got a lot of vitamins ['vɪtəˌmɪnz].

Do you eat the right food?

Let Us Write



9 Write 6 questions (see Exercise 1).

1 life [laɪf] – жизнь

2 butter ['bʌtə] – масло

3 plant [plɑːnt] – растение

4 leaves [li:vz] – листья

5 tomato [tə'mɑ:təʊ] – догадайтесь о значении этого слова

10 Learn to write these words.

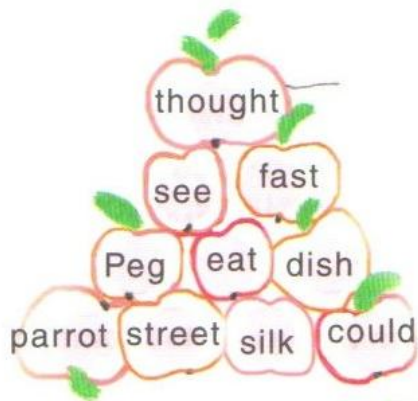
last, year, week, month, food, today, much



Puzzle Time

11 Find the rhyming twins.

Example ▶ *fast – last*



29. The Twenty-ninth Lesson

Lesson Twenty-nine

Review 1



Let Us Talk

1 You've learned the poem "Robin", haven't you? You know that he is a great eater. Look at the picture and say what he ate.

Example ▶ *He ate a lot of ...*



Robin

2 We believe your parents eat the right food. Say:

- what they usually eat and drink for breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper;
- I wonder what you like (don't like) to eat and drink.

3 We hope you help your parents buy food. Say:

- what you usually buy;
- what you bought yesterday;
- what your mother usually buys;
- what your father bought yesterday.

4 Who has got a good memory? Play the "Champion" game.

- a) *A:* I'd like to have different toys: birds and monkeys.
B: I'd like to have different toys: birds, monkeys and bears. ...
- b) *A:* I've got toys of different colours: red and yellow.
B: I've got toys of different colours: red, yellow and white. ...

5 Pretend you are a teacher. Ask your classmates questions. Let them answer your questions using the word *different*.

Example

Teacher: What fruit do you know?

Pupil: I know different fruit: apples, bananas, oranges.

Here is the chart to help you.

| | | |
|------|---|--------------|
| What | countries animals games colours vegetables fruit | do you know? |
|------|---|--------------|

- 6 Interview your classmate. Ask him (her) what he (she) *bought, ate, drank* yesterday.



Let Us Read

- 7 Choose and read aloud the words on the topic "Food".

make, made, apple, friend, eat, from, sweet, little, cup, different, tea, hopscotch, milk, tree, juice, Great Britain, drink, glass, coffee, many, grow, much, drank, ate, country, ice cream, see, saw, thought, egg, could, pilot, porridge, grew, bread, soup, love, meat, fish, came, potato, tasty, buy, fruit, bought, vegetable, carrot

- 8 Read to know more about English people.

* * *

The English have four meals¹ a day: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner or supper.

In England breakfast time is between² seven and nine, lunch time is between twelve and two, tea is between four and five and dinner or supper time is between seven and ten.

* * *

We know that some of you don't like porridge. But English people like porridge very much. They usually eat it for breakfast. They like to eat porridge with milk.

¹ meals [mi:lz] – прием пищи

² between [bi'twi:n] – между

* * *

English people don't eat much bread. They never eat bread with meat or vegetables. But they sometimes¹ eat bread with soup.

9 Read the questions in **A**, choose and read aloud the right answers in **B**.

A Do English people like porridge?

What do the English sometimes eat bread with?

How many meals a day do the English have?

When is breakfast time in England?

What is English people's last meal?

Do the English eat porridge for breakfast or for dinner?

Do English people drink a lot of tea?

Do the English drink tea from cups or glasses?

Do English people eat much bread?

What do the English like to eat porridge with?

What do English people like to drink tea with?

B ✓ They like to eat porridge with milk.

✓ They have four meals a day. ✓

✓ In England breakfast time is between seven and nine.

✓ They eat porridge for breakfast.

✓ No, they don't.

✓ They sometimes eat bread with soup. ✓

✓ They drink tea from cups.

✓ They like to drink tea with milk.

✓ Their last meal is dinner or supper.

✓ Yes, they like porridge very much. ✓

✓ Yes, they drink a lot of tea.

Let Us Write

10 Interview your friend: ask him (her) what he (she) ate and drank yesterday. Write your questions and his (her) answers.

¹ sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] – иногда



Puzzle Time

11 How many words can you find? (16 words)

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| f | o | o | d | r | i | n | k | a | b | c |
| c | i | g | i | c | e | c | r | e | a | m |
| o | p | q | f | i | s | h | r | s | t | e |
| f | r | a | f | r | u | i | t | b | c | a |
| f | e | f | e | g | g | r | o | w | g | t |
| e | m | t | r | e | e | m | n | c | o | a |
| e | a | u | e | v | w | x | y | o | z | s |
| d | k | a | n | i | m | a | l | f | f | t |
| j | l | l | t | e | a | m | o | f | o | y |
| t | u | v | w | x | k | s | w | e | e | t |

30. The Thirtieth **Lesson**
Lesson Thirty

*Listening
Comprehension
Lesson.  30*

31. The Thirty-first **Lesson**
Lesson Thirty-one

Optional

32. The Thirty-second **Lesson**
Lesson Thirty-two

*Lesson 7 for
Home Reading*

Text "Guy", part I

HOLIDAYS

33. The Thirty-third Lesson Lesson Thirty-three

Let Us Learn



① Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  31.

② Try and read the new words.

men, ten – send – sent glass, can't – party

③ Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

holiday ['hɒlədeɪ], a holiday – holidays. On holidays people don't work. I like holidays, do you? I think that all people like holidays. It was a holiday yesterday and we had a party.

send [send], send – sent, send a present. I sent a nice book to my friend yesterday.


party ['pɑ:ti], a party – parties. I had a party last week. My granny had a birthday party yesterday.

④ Say:

– when you had a party;

Example  *I had a party last week.*

– what presents you sent to your friends.

Example  *I sent a big doll to Alice who was six yesterday.*

Let Us Read and Learn

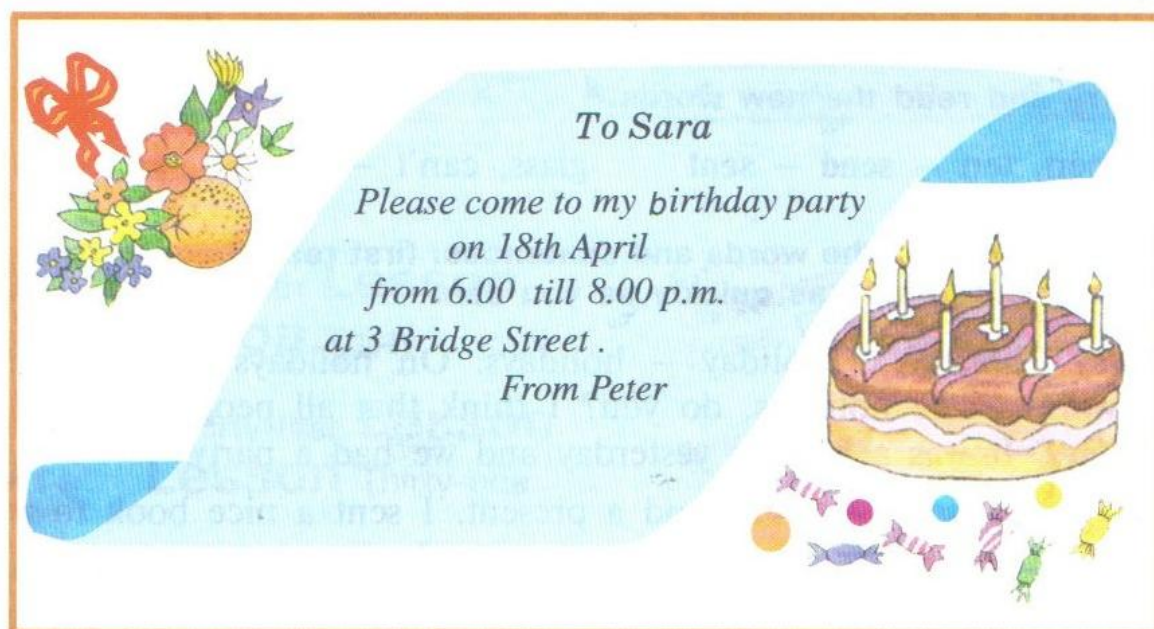
5 Learn how to say telephone numbers.

Say **0** like the letter¹ “**o**” or the word “**oh**”. 4312086 – “four three one two oh eight six”.

For double² number, 55, say “double five”. 7065544 – “seven oh six double five double four”.

6 Practise your own telephone number.

7 Learn how to invite friends to your birthday party.



8 Listen, read and learn, 32.

ENGLISH ON THE PHONE

Susan: 6548201.

John: Hello. Could I speak³ to Susan, please?

¹ letter [ˈletə] – буква

² double [ˈdʌbl] – удвоенный

³ speak [spi:k] – говорить

Susan: This is Susan. Hello.

John: It's John here. I'm having a birthday party on Saturday.¹
Can you come?

Susan: I'd love to.

John: **Great!** See you there. About seven o'clock.

Let Us Talk



- 9 Role-play the dialogue "English on the Phone".
- 10 Telephone your friend and invite him (her) to your birthday party.

Let Us Write



- 11 Write your telephone number and your friend's telephone number in words.
- 12 Learn to write these words.

animal, tree, different, country, grow – grew

Puzzle Time



- 13 How many words can you find?

TASTYESTERDAYEARUNOWWITHOUTREELEPHANTAGROWEEKITTEN



¹ Saturday ['sætədi] – суббота

34. The Thirty-fourth Lesson

Lesson Thirty-four



Let Us Learn

REMEMBER

There is a book on the table.
Is there a book on the table?

Yes, **there is**.

No, **there is not (isn't)**.

There is no book on the table.

there is = there's

There are books on the table.
Are there books on the table?

Yes, **there are**.

No, **there are not (aren't)**.

There are no books on the table.

there are = there're

REMEMBER

There was a book on the table.
Was there a book on the table?

Yes, **there was**.

No, **there was not (wasn't)**.

There was no book on the table.

There were books on the table.
Were there books on the table?

Yes, **there were**.

No, **there were not (weren't)**.

There were no books on the table.

① Look at the picture and make the sentences complete.



There is ... on the table. There are ... on the table. Is there ... on the table? Are there ... on the table? There is no ... on the table. There are no ... on the table.

- ② Have you got a good memory? Say what there was on the table.

There was ...

Were there ... ?

There were ...

There was no ...

Was there ... ?

There were no ...

- ③ Say:

– what you'd like to give to your friend on his (her) birthday;

Example ▶ *I'd like to give a book to my friend on his (her) birthday.*

– what you'd like to get as a birthday present.

Example ▶ *I'd like to get a puppy as a birthday present.*

ball book puppy box of sweets bird dog kitten
elephant monkey tiger bananas horse crocodile

- ④ Say what there is (there are) usually on the table at your birthday party.

Example ▶ *There is a big cake on the table at my birthday party.*

- ⑤ Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  33.

Let Us Read and Learn



- ⑥ Listen to the song "Happy Birthday",  34. Read and learn it.

♪ **HAPPY BIRTHDAY** ♪

I. Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday, happy birthday,
Happy birthday to you.

II. How old are you now?
How old are you now?
Happy birthday, happy birthday,
How old are you now?

III. Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday, dear Helen!
Happy birthday to you.



Let Us Read

7 Read the text to find out what present Billy liked best of all.

BILLY'S BIRTHDAY

Billy was four yesterday. In the morning when Billy was still¹ in bed, his mum and dad came into his room. They kissed him and said:

- Good morning, dear. Do you know that it's a holiday today?
- No, I don't. What holiday is it?
- It's your birthday, dear! And do you know how old you are today?
- I'm sorry, I don't.
- You are four today! Happy birthday to you, dear! And here are some birthday presents for you.

And they gave him the presents: a big brown funny toy monkey, three nice books for little children and a box of sweets. Then they gave Billy a telegram ['telɪgræm] which his aunt sent him on his birthday. The telegram said: "*Happy birthday, dear Billy! Have a good time! Love from your aunt Polly.*"

Billy was happy to get that telegram from his aunt whom he loved dearly. He liked the presents that his parents gave him very much, too. He thanked his parents and kissed them.

In the afternoon Billy had a birthday party. At three o'clock his

¹ still [stɪl] – все еще

friends came. They gave Billy different presents: books, toys, sweets and a lot of other things. Billy thanked them all.

At four o'clock they sat down¹ at the table. They saw a big cake on the table with four candles² in it – Billy was four that day.

The children ate and drank a lot: juice, bananas, oranges, apples, cookies, sweets, ice cream, and a lot of other tasty things.

Not only did the children eat and drink a lot of tasty things – they played different games and had a very good time.

Billy's friends and parents sang him a song.³

*Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday, dear Billy!
Happy birthday to you!*

In the evening Billy's granny and grandpa came. They gave him a present, too. Do you know what they gave him as a present? – A nice little funny puppy! How happy Billy was to get that present!



Let Us Talk



8 Interview your classmate. Here are some questions to help you.

1. How old are you now?
2. How old were you last year?
3. Do you usually have a party on your birthday?
4. Who usually comes to your birthday party?
5. Who usually gives you presents?
6. Do you like to get presents?
7. What presents do you like to get?
8. What presents did you get last year?

¹ sat [sæt] down – сели

² candle ['kændl] – свеча

³ sang him a song ['sæŋ him ə'sɒŋ] – спели ему песню

9. What presents do you like to give to your friends and relatives?
10. What present did you give to your little sister last year?
11. What food does your mother usually buy for your birthday party?
12. What was there on your holiday table when you had a birthday?
13. What did you do at your birthday party?
14. Did you have a good time?

⑨ It's always fun to have a birthday party, isn't it? Tell your classmates about your (your friend's) birthday party.



Let Us Write

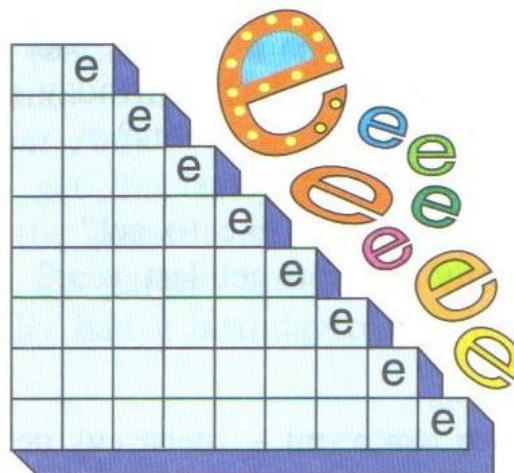
- ⑩ Look at the picture (see Exercise 1) and write what there is (there are) on the table.
- ⑪ Learn to write these words.

holiday, send – sent, party



Puzzle Time

⑫ Put in the missing letters to build up "the ladder".



35. The Thirty-fifth Lesson

Lesson Thirty-five

Let Us Learn



- 1 Look at the pictures and ask your classmates questions. Let them answer your questions.

Is there ... } on (in, under, near) the ...?
 Are there ... }



- 2 a) Here are Jane's answers. What are John's questions?

-
 – Yes, there was a doll in the box.
-
 – No, there were no toys under the table.
-
 – No, they were not. The tigers were under the chair.
-
 – Yes, there was a big birthday cake on the table.
-
 – Yes, there were seven candles in the birthday cake.
-
 – No, there was apple juice in the glass.

b) Now one of you is Jane, the other is John. Act out the conversation.

③ Read Jane's questions in A and find John's answers in B.

- A**
- Were you happy when you got a lot of presents?
 - When did you have your birthday party?
 - What presents did you get?
 - Do your parents send telegrams to their friends on their birthdays?
 - What holiday do you like best of all?
 - Can trees grow without water?
 - Different animals live in different countries, don't they?
- B**
- I got a big red and yellow ball and two English books as presents.
 - I like the New Year best of all.
 - No, they can't.
 - Yes, they do.
 - Yes, they usually do.
 - Yes, I was very happy.
 - Last week.

④ Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  35.

⑤ Try and read the new words.

knew – new celebrate ['selibreit]
hop – shop




Let Us Read and Learn

⑥ On Christmas¹ English people congratulate each other. They send each other cards. Learn how to congratulate your relatives and friends on Christmas.

¹ Christmas ['krɪsməs] – Рождество



- 7 And here is the song which the English sing on Christmas. Listen,  36, read and learn it.

WE WISH¹ YOU A MERRY² CHRISTMAS

We wish you a merry Christmas,
We wish you a merry Christmas,
We wish you a merry Christmas
And a happy New Year.

Let Us Read

- 8 Do you want to know how English people celebrate Christmas? Then read the text "Christmas". 

CHRISTMAS

I

The 25th of December³ is Christmas Day. It's a happy holiday for a lot of people in different countries.

¹ wish [wɪʃ] – желать

² merry ['merɪ] – веселый

³ December [dɪ'sembə] – декабрь



Father Christmas

Some weeks before Christmas English people are busy. They send greeting cards¹ to all their relatives and friends. You can buy Christmas cards or you can make them. A lot of children make their cards at school.

People buy a Christmas tree and decorate² it with toys, coloured balls and little coloured lights.³

On Christmas Eve⁴ people put their presents under the tree. When children go to bed, they put their stockings⁵ near their beds.

At night Father Christmas comes. He has got a big bag of presents for children. He puts the presents into the children's stockings.



Let Us Talk

9 Let us see if you remember what you've read about. Answer the questions.

1. When is Christmas Day?
2. Is it a happy holiday for all people?
3. Why are people busy some weeks before Christmas?
4. Where can people get Christmas cards?
5. How do people decorate a Christmas tree?
6. Where do the English put Christmas presents?
7. When do they do it?
8. Where do children put their stockings when they go to bed?

¹ greeting card ['grɪ:tɪŋ 'kɑ:d] — поздравительная открытка

² decorate ['dekəreɪt] — догадайтесь о значении этого слова

³ light [laɪt] — здесь огонек

⁴ eve [i:v] — канун.

⁵ stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] — чулок

- 9. Who comes at night?
- 10. What is there in Father Christmas' bag?
- 11. Where does he put Christmas presents for children?

Let Us Write



- 10 Look at the picture (see Exercise 8) and write what presents for children were in Father Christmas' bag.

Example ▶ *There was a ball in the bag.*

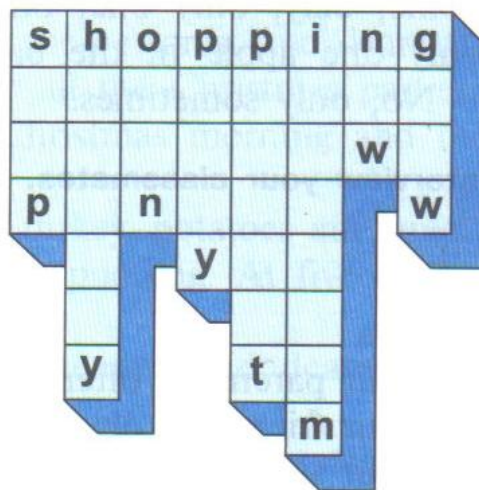
- 11 Learn to write these words.

celebrate, new, shop (go shopping)

Puzzle Time



- 12 Solve the puzzle (8 words).




36. The Thirty-sixth Lesson

Lesson Thirty-six



Let Us Learn

- ① Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  37.
- ② Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [I] little, kitten, **visit**, to visit friends, to visit relatives. — Do you always visit your friends when they are ill? — Of course. My father visited Great Britain and America last year.
 - [ʌ] some, **sometimes**. Sometimes my parents visit their old friends. — Does your father often watch TV? — No, only sometimes.
invite [in'vaɪt], invite friends. Please, invite Bob to your birthday party! I don't want to invite him!
 - [e] get, send, **a letter**, a letter — letters. — Do you often send letters to your granny? — Yes, I do. Last week I got a letter from my American friend.
 - [aɪ] **write** — **wrote**. My sister doesn't like to write letters but I do. Do you like to write letters?
 - [əʊ] home, **only**, only one, only boys, only sometimes. There was only one apple in the basket. — Do you often go shopping? — No, only sometimes.

- ③ Interview your classmates. Here is the chart to help you.

| | | | | |
|------|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| Do | you | often | bring | bread? |
| Does | your parents | always | come to see | their friends? |
| | your friend | sometimes | visit | presents to you? |
| | your sister | | celebrate | New Year? |
| | your relatives | | go shopping | breakfast? |
| | your uncle | | send | his birthday? |
| | | | make | vegetables and |
| | | | buy | fruit? |
| | | | write | letters? |
| | | | invite | your relatives? |

Let Us Read and Learn

- ④ Congratulate your nearest and dearest on New Year. Do it this way.

A: Happy New Year!

B: The same to you.

Let Us Read

- ⑤ Go on reading the text "Christmas".

CHRISTMAS

II

Every year there is a very big Christmas tree in the centre of London, in Trafalgar Square.¹ This is a present from the people of Norway² to the people of Great Britain. They send it to Londoners every year and Londoners decorate the Christmas tree.

In the evening before Christmas people like to come to Trafalgar Square to look at the tree. On Christmas Eve the streets in London are decorated, too.

The shops are very busy on Christmas. People want to buy presents for their family and friends (for their nearest and dearest). And they buy a lot of food and drink for all the Christmas parties.

People open their presents on Christmas morning and they all are happy with what they get.

For Christmas dinner people eat turkey, potatoes and green vegetables. Then they have the Christmas pudding. At five o'clock it's time for tea and Christmas cake.

On Christmas people wish their nearest and dearest a merry Christmas.

The day after Christmas is Boxing Day. People usually visit their relatives and friends. They do not work on that day.

¹ Trafalgar Square [trə'fælgə 'skweə] – Трафальгарская площадь

² Norway ['nɔ:weɪ] – Норвегия

⑥ Choose and read aloud the sentences which are true to the text.

1. Every year there is a big Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square. This is a present from Norway.
2. American people send a tree as a present.
3. There are no people in the shops on Christmas Eve.
4. The shops are busy on Christmas.
5. People buy presents on Christmas.
6. People don't buy presents for their family and friends.
7. The English open their presents on Christmas Eve.
8. People open their presents on Christmas morning.
9. For Christmas dinner people eat turkey and the Christmas pudding.
10. For Christmas dinner people eat pizza and hamburgers.



Let Us Talk

- ⑦ Pretend your friends (your relatives) don't know how English people celebrate Christmas. Tell them about it.**



Let Us Write

- ⑧ Write a letter to your friend and tell him (her) how you celebrated Christmas.**
- ⑨ Learn to write these words.**

visit, sometimes, invite, letter, write (wrote), only



Puzzle Time

- ⑩ Guess the riddle.**

It's running
Night and day
But it never
Runs away.

37. The Thirty-seventh Lesson Lesson Thirty-seven

Review 2

Let Us Talk



- 1 What Peter says is not true and Tim corrects him. Say it for Tim.

Example



Peter: Mary often goes shopping.

Tim: No, she doesn't often go shopping. She goes shopping only sometimes.

Peter: Jack always brings flowers to his sister on her birthday.

Tim:

Peter: Bill always invites his friends to his birthday party.

Tim:

Peter: Tom's uncle often visits his relatives.

Tim:

Peter: Kate often writes letters to her friend.

Tim:

Peter: Aunt Polly always sends presents to her cousin.

Tim:

- 2 Say what you *often, always, sometimes* do.

- 3 Give Jack's answers to Phil's questions.

Phil: Do you like holidays?

Jack:

Phil: What holidays do you like and why?

Jack:

Phil: Do you always send greeting cards to your friends and relatives on holidays?

Jack:

Phil: What do you usually write on the cards?

Jack:

Phil: Do you often get greeting cards on holidays?

Jack:

- ④ Now pretend that one of you is Phil, the other is Jack. Act out the conversation. Change over.
- ⑤ Think of five more questions which Phil could ask.
- ⑥ Ann and Jane are playing a "Guessing Game". Look at the picture and say what Ann asks and what Jane answers.

Ann: Is there a ...

| | |
|---|-------|
| } | on |
| | under |
| | near |

 the ...?

Are there ...

| | |
|---|-------|
| } | on |
| | under |
| | near |

 the ...?

Jane: Yes, there is a

No, there are no



- ⑦ Last week Sally was at her friend's birthday party. Ask her what there was on the holiday table.

Examples ▶ *Was there a birthday cake on the table?*
Were there candles in the birthday cake?

- ⑧ Telephone your friend and invite him (her) to your birthday party.
- ⑨ Tell your classmates how you celebrated Christmas or the New Year.

Let Us Read

- 10 You know how English people celebrate Christmas. Now read how some of them celebrate the New Year.

NEW YEAR

Not all English people celebrate New Year. Those who do celebrate it on the 31st of December. A lot of people go to Trafalgar Square to see the Christmas tree. They have a New Year party at home. On that day they wish their dearest and nearest a "Happy New Year". When Big Ben strikes¹ twelve they drink a toast [təʊst] to the New Year.

In America people celebrate New Year, too. They visit their relatives and friends or have parties at home.

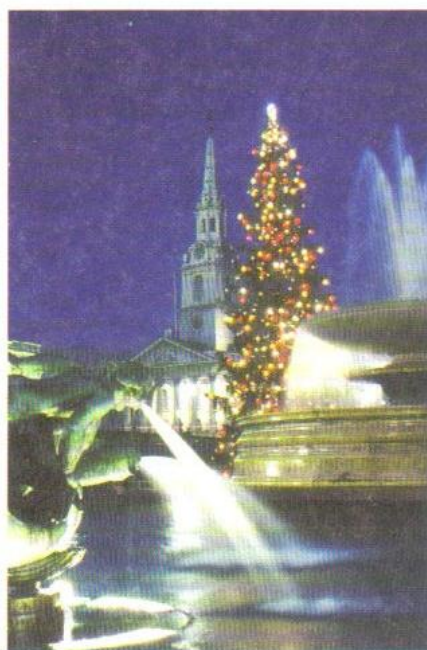
English and American people often make New Year's resolutions² – they are promises³ for the New Year.

Children make New Year's resolutions, too. This is what Phil, an English boy, wrote: "I often make resolutions but I don't always keep⁴ them. This year I am going:

- to help my mum about the house;
- to be nice to my little sister;
- to do exercises every morning;
- not to be late for school;
- to go to the swimming pool every day.

My mum isn't going to eat chocolates, bread or spaghetti. Dad is going to play tennis every day. My mum and dad usually keep their resolutions but I don't."

And what about you? Do you make New Year's resolutions? Do you always keep them?



¹ strikes [straɪks] – бьет (о часах)

² make resolutions [ˈmeɪk ˌrezəˈluːʃnz] – давать себе слово, обещать

³ promise [ˈprɒmɪs] – обещание

⁴ keep [ki:p] – держать, выполнять

A JOKE

Sam: I've got a New Year's resolution. I can easily¹ keep it.

Mum: What is it?

Sam: I am not going to make any more New Year's resolutions.

11 Answer the questions.

1. Do all English people celebrate New Year?
2. When do they celebrate it?
3. In what way do English people celebrate New Year?
4. Do American people celebrate New Year? In what way do they celebrate it?
5. Do English and American people often make New Year's resolutions?
6. What are New Year's resolutions?
7. Do you make New Year's resolutions?
8. What are they?
9. Do you always keep them?

12 Which holiday do you like best and why?



Let Us Write

- 13 Write a short story about the holiday you enjoyed.

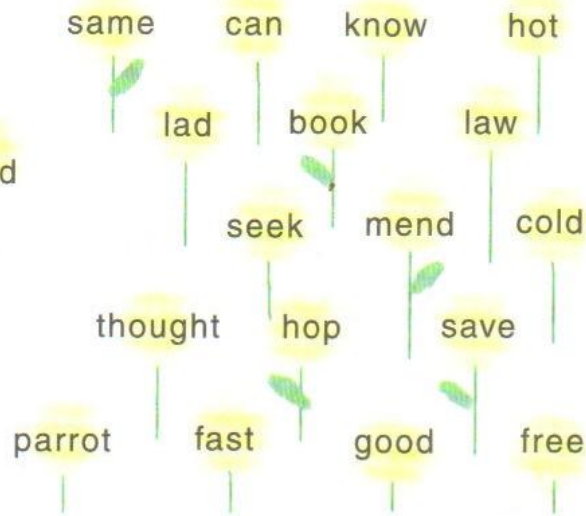


Puzzle Time

- 14 Pick up the rhyming twins and write them down.

Example ▶ *shop — hop*

¹ easily ['i:zɪli] — легко



38. The Thirty-eighth Lesson Lesson Thirty-eight

*Listening
Comprehension
Lesson.  38*

39. The Thirty-ninth Lesson Lesson Thirty-nine

Optional

40. The Fortieth Lesson Lesson Forty

Text "Guy", part II

*Lesson 8 for
Home Reading*

PETS AND OTHER ANIMALS

41. The Forty-first Lesson Lesson Forty-one



Let Us Learn

REMEMBER

(the) ... + **-th**

four + **-th** → (the) *fourth*

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 one – (the) first | 7 seven – (the) seventh |
| 2 two – (the) second | 8 eight – (the) eighth |
| 3 three – (the) third | 9 nine – (the) ninth |
| 4 four – (the) fourth | 10 ten – (the) tenth |
| 5 five – (the) fifth | 11 eleven – (the) eleventh |
| 6 six – (the) sixth | 12 twelve – (the) twelfth |

(see part 2, p. 147–148)


- ① The animals are running a race. Look and say which of them is the first (the second, the third ...).



Pets and Other Animals

② Look at the picture (Exercise 1). Agree or disagree.

The giraffe is the first one.
The cat is the second one.
The crocodile is the twelfth one.
The bear is the sixth one.
The horse is the eighth one.
The elephant is the third one.
The cow is the fifth one.
The dog is the tenth one.
The tiger is the fourth one.
The hare is the ninth one.
The fox is the seventh one.
The monkey is the eleventh one.

③ Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  40.

④ Try and read the new words.

let – pet
book – look after
letter – clever

⑤ Read aloud the sentences which are true to the picture.

Kitty hasn't got a pet. -
Kitty has got a pet. +
Her pet is a kitten. -
Her pet is a dog. +
The dog is clever. +
The dog isn't clever. -
Kitty doesn't teach her dog. -
Kitty teaches her dog. +
Kitty's father looks after the dog. -
Kitty looks after her pet. +





Let Us Read and Learn

- ⑥ Learn the poem “My Pet” and try to compose a poem about your pet.

MY PET

I've got a pet.
It's a cat.
His name's Fred.
I love my cat.



Let Us Read

- ⑦ Mike has got some pets. Do you want to know about them? Then read his letter to Paul.

Dear Paul!

You know that I've got two pets: a cat called Tom and a dog – Killer. Now I've got another pet – it's a bird, a parrot.¹ His name is Chatterbox. He's green, blue and yellow. He's a big, funny, nice bird. I teach him to talk. Now Chatterbox can say: “Hi!” and “What a nice bird!” and “Let's play!”

What a pity you can't see him! But here is his photo [ˈfəʊtəʊ]. Do you like him?

I like to play with my parrot. He can play hide-and-seek! He hides under the table. I say, “Chatterbox, where are you?” And he says, “Hi!” or “Let's play!” What fun it is to play with Chatterbox!



With love from Mike.

¹ parrot [ˈpærət] – попугай

Pets and Other Animals

Let Us Talk



- 8 You've read Mike's letter. Tell your mum what Mike wrote about in his letter.
- 9 Interview your classmates about their pets. Here are the questions to help you:
1. Have you got a pet?
 2. What pet have you got?
 3. What's his (her) name?
 4. Does your pet answer to his (her) name?
 5. How old is your pet?
 6. What colour is your pet?
 7. Is your pet big or little?
 8. What do you teach your pet to do?
 9. Your pet is clever, isn't he (she)?
 10. What can your pet do?
 11. What do you give your pet to eat and drink?
 12. What does your pet like to eat and drink?
 13. Do you take your pet for a walk?
 14. Do you play with your pet?
 15. Who looks after your pet?

Let Us Write



- 10 Write the sentences which are true to the picture (see Exercise 5).
- 11 Learn to write these words.

pet, look after, clever



Puzzle Time

12 Finish up the rhymes.

I've got a kitten.
It's in the box.
She's got a monkey,
He's got a

The kitten's in the box.
The monkey's on the chair.
The fox is there, too
But where's the ...?

42. The Forty-second Lesson

Lesson Forty-two



Let Us Learn



- 13 thirteen – (the) thirteenth
- 14 fourteen – (the) fourteenth
- 15 fifteen – (the) fifteenth
- 16 sixteen – (the) sixteenth
- 17 seventeen – (the) seventeenth
- 18 eighteen – (the) eighteenth
- 19 nineteen – (the) nineteenth

(see part 2, p. 148)

1 Say in words.

a) **Example** ▶ 17 – seventeen

17, 10, 13, 19, 11, 15, 14, 18, 12, 16

b) **Example** ▶ 13 – the thirteenth

18, 15, 19, 14, 11, 16, 12, 17, 10

Pets and Other Animals

② What number comes:

after: 10, 15, 18, 14, 12, 17, 11, 13, 16;

before: 16, 13, 11, 17, 12, 14, 18, 15, 10, 19?

③ Can you count well? Say quickly how much it is.

Example ▶ $13 + 6 = 19$ *thirteen and six is nineteen*

$14 + 2 =$

$17 + 2 =$

$8 + 5 =$

$9 + 3 =$

$8 + 4 =$

$4 + 4 =$

$5 + 10 =$

$10 + 7 =$

$6 + 1 =$

$6 + 9 =$

④ Look at the pictures and say:

- what pets the children look after;
- what the children teach their pets to do;
- what you think of the pets;
- what you think of the children.



⑤ Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  41.

⑥ Try and read the new words.

sport – short

pet – neck

tail [teɪl]

⑦ Now read the words as quickly as you can.

teach, long, clever, short, look after, neck, pet, tail

- 8 Choose and read aloud the words that go with the sounds: [ʊ], [ɔ:], [e], [ei].

book, only, write, not, invite, visit, shop, party, open, long, send, tree, food, made, short, month, grow, country, different, tasty, last, year, pet, doctor, apple, box, sport, eat, week, bought, sweet, taught, holidays, today, always, neck, breakfast, men, face, tail, often



Let Us Read and Learn

- 9 Read, learn and role-play the dialogue.

Dick: I say, Tony, let's go to the Zoo!

Tony: That's a good idea!

- 10 Read the poem "What Colour Are They?" and learn it by heart.

WHAT COLOUR ARE THEY?



I. Please, tell me
What is green?
*Grass*¹ is green,
So long and clean.

II. What is red?
Asks little Fred.
The *ball* is red,
Says his brother Ted.



III. What is grey?
Can you say?
Yes, I can.
The *mouse* is grey.



IV. What is white?
I want to know.
Milk is white
And so is *snow*.



¹ grass [grɑ:s] — трава

Pets and Other Animals

Let Us Read

- 11 There are a lot of tales¹ about animals. Start reading this one. Who is this tale about?

THE FUNNY ANIMAL

I



This is Dob.

This is the tale of a little old man. His name is Dob.

And it is the tale of Dob's friend – a dog. The dog's name is Rover.

And it is the tale of a very funny animal.

One day Dob is busy. He is making lunch. He is making porridge, hamburgers and meatballs – he knows that his friend Rover likes them very much.

When Rover came, the lunch was on the table. He saw the meatballs and said: "M-m-m. Great!" The two friends ate the meatballs and porridge and drank some milk.

After lunch Dob and Rover went for a walk.



This is Rover.



¹ tale [teɪl] – сказка



Let Us Talk

- ⑫ This tale is going to be interesting. Start telling it to your sister, brother or friend. (See Exercise 11.)



Let Us Write

- ⑬ Write in words.

Example ▶ 12 twelve – (the) twelfth

12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

- ⑭ Learn to write these words.

thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen



Puzzle Time

- ⑮ How many words can you find? (15 words)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p | a | r | t | y | y | s | h | o | p |
| u | d | e | a | x | z | q | m | p | u |
| t | o | y | i | c | l | e | v | e | r |
| j | p | f | l | o | o | k | o | n | o |
| t | e | a | c | h | n | e | c | k | n |
| a | t | g | k | e | g | r | s | w | l |
| b | y | e | s | t | e | r | d | a | y |
| c | s | h | o | r | t | t | v | z | a |

43. The Forty-third Lesson

Lesson Forty-three

Optional

44. The Forty-fourth Lesson

Lesson Forty-four

Let Us Learn



- 20 twenty – (the) twentieth
- 30 thirty – (the) thirtieth
- 40 forty – (the) fortieth
- 50 fifty – (the) fiftieth
- 60 sixty – (the) sixtieth
- 70 seventy – (the) seventieth
- 80 eighty – (the) eightieth
- 90 ninety – (the) ninetieth
- 100 hundred – (the) hundredth
- 21 twenty-one – (the) twenty-first
- 32 thirty-two – (the) thirty-second
- 43 forty-three – (the) forty-third
- 54 fifty-four – (the) fifty-fourth
- 65 sixty-five – (the) sixty-fifth
- 76 seventy-six – (the) seventy-sixth
- 87 eighty-seven – (the) eighty-seventh
- 98 ninety-eight – (the) ninety-eighth
- 109 one hundred and nine
- 200 two hundred

(see part 2, p. 148)

① Say in words:

- a) 20, 50, 30, 60, 40, 90, 70, 100, 80;
- b) 81, 74, 92, 45, 63, 38, 56, 27, 99.

② Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  42.

3 Try and read the new words and sentences.

lion ['laɪən]: a lion, a lion – lions, a big lion, a toy lion. – What colour is your toy lion? – My toy lion is yellow and grey.

wolf [wʊlf] – **wolves** [wʊlvz], a grey wolf, a hungry wolf. I think that wolves are always hungry. What animals do wolves eat?

4 Try and read the “ladders” as quickly as you can.

a lion
a toy lion
a yellow toy lion
a big yellow toy lion
a big nice yellow toy lion
a big nice yellow and brown toy lion

a wolf
a big wolf
a big grey wolf
a big grey hungry wolf
a big grey hungry wolf ate a hare
a big grey hungry wolf ate a hare and a fox

5 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| The giraffe | | | |
| The elephant | | | |
| The bear | | | |
| The fox | | | |
| The hare | | | |
| The dog | has got a | long | neck. |
| The cat | | short | tail. |
| The crocodile | | | |
| The monkey | | | |
| The lion | | | |
| The wolf | | | |
| The horse | | | |

Pets and Other Animals

Let Us Read



- 6 Read the tale to the end to find out what funny animal Dob and Rover saw.

THE FUNNY ANIMAL

II

“Look, Rover!” said Dob. “What a funny animal!”

“Oh, yes! He is very funny, but I don’t know what animal it is,” said Rover.

“Are you a giraffe?” asked Dob, looking at the animal’s long neck.

“No, I’m not!” said the funny animal.

“Are you a crocodile?” asked Rover, looking at the animal’s long tail.

“No, I’m not!” said the funny animal.

“Well!” said Dob and Rover. “Who are you?”

“I’m a Crocoraffe,” said the animal.

“A Crocoraffe?” said Dob and Rover.

“Yes, I am! And I’m very hungry,” said the animal. “What have you got for a very hungry crocoraffe?”

“Oh!” said Dob. “I’ve got porridge and milk.”

“I don’t like porridge and I don’t like milk,” said the animal.

“Well,” said Dob, “what about hamburgers and tea?”

“Crocoraffes don’t like hamburgers and tea. Have you got a toy for me?”

“What?! A toy – to eat?!” said Dob and Rover.

“Oh, yes,” said the crocoraffe. “And very good and tasty they are – toys. I like toy bears, toy monkeys and dolls.”

“I’m very sorry, Crocoraffe,” said Dob. “I haven’t got toys in this house.”

“Oh, dear!”¹ said the crocoraffe. “And I’m so hungry.”

“Hey, Dob!” said Rover. “What about balls for Crocoraffe?”

“Oh, yes, Rover!” said Dob. “Do you like meatballs? We had meatballs for lunch.”

¹ Oh, dear! [əv ‘diə] – О, боже!



“M-m-m! Very good they are – meatballs,” said the crocoraffe.
“Can I have two, please?”

“You can have ten, Crocoraffe,” said Dob. “Help yourself!”¹

The crocoraffe ate ten meatballs and was very happy. He was so happy that he started singing.

*I like toy bears, monkeys, dolls
But best of all I like meatballs.*

- ⑦ Find and read aloud the sentences to illustrate the picture.



Let Us Talk

- ⑧ Think and answer.

Why is the funny animal's name Crocoraffe?

Can you think of a funny animal?

What is it?

What is its name?

Why?

¹ Help yourself! [ˈhelp jɔːˈself] – Угощайся!

Pets and Other Animals

Let Us Write

9 Write in words.

20, 100, 80, 60, 50, 40, 30, 70, 90

10 Learn to write these words.

neck, tail, short, lion, wolf (wolves)

Puzzle Time

11 Look at the pictures of these funny animals and say who is who.

Examples

The first animal is a parrotiger.

The second animal is a





Puzzle Time: Keys

Все ли ты отгадал в разделе **Puzzle Time**? Вот ответы:

Lesson 1: grandmother, red, aunt, nine, daughter, monkey, one, ten, hare, eight, run.

Lesson 2: sport, football, volleyball – из английского языка; sputnik, samovar, matreshka – из русского языка.

Lesson 3: bye – my, you – blue, now – cow, eight – skate, bear – hare, chair – where, tag – bag, see – we, toy – boy, snow – know, run – son, day – play, fine – nine.

Lesson 4: blue.

Lesson 5: run, ski, jump, skip, swim, skate, sport, sledge, hockey, tennis, stadium, badminton, sports ground, swimming pool.

Lesson 9: fine – five, fan – can, Ben – ten, now – cow, line – nine, bed – red, pig – big, fat – cat, look – book, so – go, house – mouse.

Lesson 12: ten – hen, flower – shower, lime – time, clear – near, race – face, look – book, guess – chess, ball – doll, fly – cry.

Lesson 16: a clock.

Lesson 17: grandfather.

Lesson 19: three ducks.

Lesson 20: sweet, tea, apple, eat, took, know, wash, hand, dinner, run, not, think.

Lesson 21: sweet, juice, cup, put, eat, porridge.

Lesson 23: coffee, glass, milk, apple, drink, meat, soup, sweet, bread, juice, egg, cup, tea.

Lesson 24: egg, tea, meat, soup, bread, juice, apple, sweet, coffee, porridge, ice cream.

Lesson 25: TV.

Lesson 27: a table.

Lesson 28: fast – last, eat – meat, street – sweet, see – tree, thought – bought, silk – milk, dish – fish, Peg – egg, parrot – carrot, could – food.

Lesson 29: food, drink, ice cream, fish, fruit, egg, grow, tree, different, animal, tea, make, meat, tasty, coffee, sweet.

Lesson 33: last, tasty, yesterday, year, run, now, without, tree, elephant, tag, grow, week, kitten.

Lesson 34: he, bye, name, juice, coffee, giraffe, porridge, vegetable.

Lesson 35: shop, holiday, open, party, present, ice cream, new, grow.

Lesson 36: a clock.

Lesson 37: carrot – parrot, took – book, gave – save, saw – law, old – cold, shop – hop, send – mend, grow – know, tree – free, food – good, week – seek, last – fast, ran – can, bought – thought, had – lad, got – hot, came – same.

Contents

Обращение к учащимся

ROUND-UP LESSONS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Lesson 1 | 4 |
| Lesson 2 | 9 |
| Lesson 3 | 14 |
| Lesson 4 | 20 |
| Lesson 5 | 24 |
| Lesson 6. <i>Optional</i> | |
| Lesson 7. Lesson 1 for Home Reading | |
| Lesson 8. Lesson 2 for Home Reading | |
| Lesson 9 | 28 |
| Lesson 10. <i>Optional</i> | |
| Lesson 11. Lesson 3 for Home Reading | |
| Lesson 12 | 31 |
| Lesson 13. <i>Optional</i> | |
| Lesson 14. Lesson 4 for Home Reading | |
| Lesson 15. Lesson 5 for Home Reading | |

BASIC COURSE

FOOD

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Lesson 16 | 36 |
| Lesson 17 | 40 |
| Lesson 18. <i>Optional</i> | |
| Lesson 19 | 45 |
| Lesson 20 | 49 |
| Lesson 21 | 53 |
| Lesson 22. Lesson 6 for Home Reading | |
| Lesson 23 | 58 |
| Lesson 24 | 62 |
| Lesson 25 | 67 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Lesson 26. <i>Optional</i> | |
| Lesson 27 | 72 |
| Lesson 28 | 76 |
| Lesson 29. Review 1 | 80 |
| Lesson 30. Listening Comprehension Lesson | |
| Lesson 31. <i>Optional</i> | |
| Lesson 32. Lesson 7 for Home Reading | |

HOLIDAYS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Lesson 33 | 85 |
| Lesson 34 | 88 |
| Lesson 35 | 93 |
| Lesson 36 | 98 |
| Lesson 37. Review 2 | 101 |
| Lesson 38. Listening Comprehension Lesson | |
| Lesson 39. <i>Optional</i> | |
| Lesson 40. Lesson 8 for Home Reading | |

PETS AND OTHER ANIMALS

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Lesson 41 | 106 |
| Lesson 42 | 110 |
| Lesson 43. <i>Optional</i> | |
| Lesson 44 | 115 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Puzzle Time: Keys | 120 |
| English-Russian Vocabulary | 122 |
| Irregular Verbs | 139 |